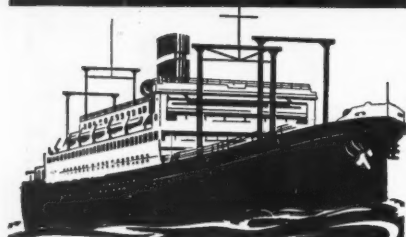


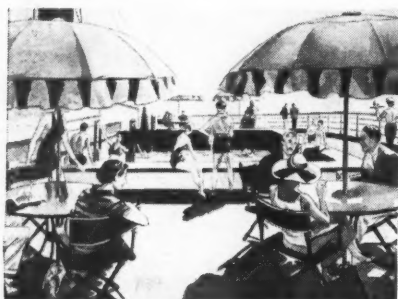
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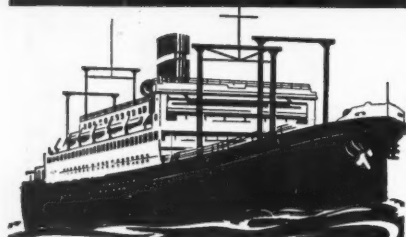
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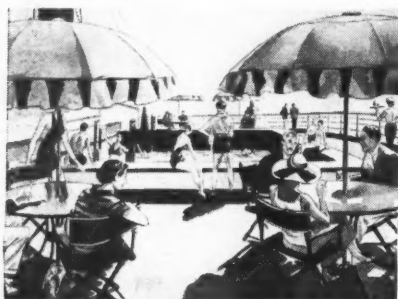
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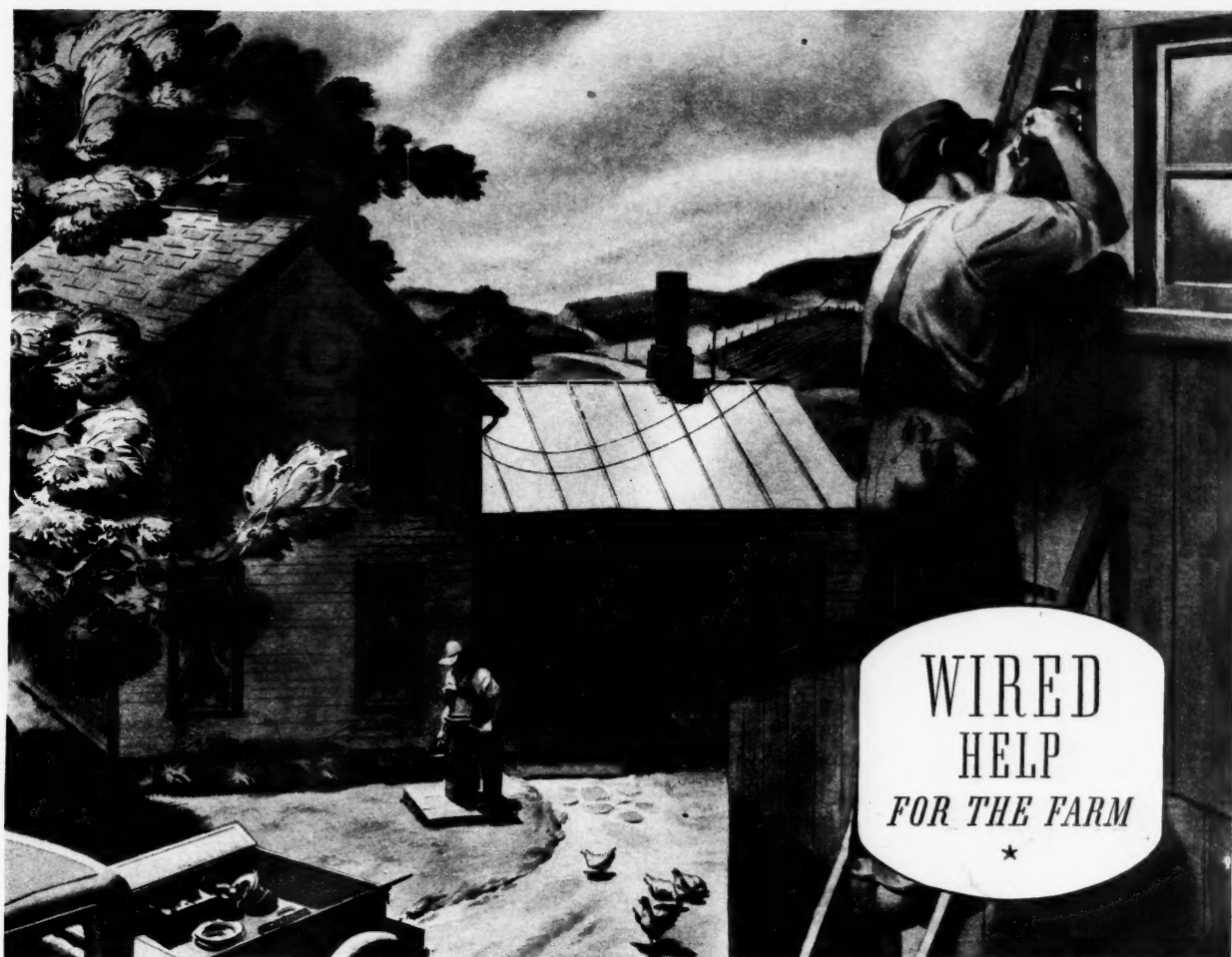
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FROM THE EDITOR'S MAIL

What Is the Constitution?

To the Editor:

Do you ever publish letters from the other side on your "Editor's Mail" page?

My sympathies are with the President in the Supreme Court issue. I predict that the Gallup Poll will finally show 58% to 63% of the people favoring the President's proposal; also that the proposal will be enacted into law. This will come to pass as soon as enough people understand what the Constitution is, and means.

C. R. Wolfe,
Bristol, Virginia

No Heiress-Apparent

To the Editor:

In the article "The Crown" in your March issue, the writer is incorrect in referring to Princess Elizabeth as heiress-apparent.

Since a son is always preferred to a daughter, a princess cannot be heir-apparent, but only heir-presumptive—and usually "heir" is preferred to "heiress". English law constitutionally knows no age at which the birth of a child is ruled impossible.

Leonard F. James,
Phillips Academy,
Andover, Mass.

A President Replies

To the Editor:

Mr. Wingo's article is such a gross exaggeration of facts and is so full of half-truths that misrepresent the true situation in Davao that I must confess I am surprised that it should have been printed by a magazine of the standing and reputation of the Review of Reviews.

Manuel Quezon,
Malacañan Palace, Manila.

Thank You, Ma'am

To the Editor:

The April Review is alive from cover to cover. I didn't know changes were being planned—and these are changes, not just slight variations from the old copy. The cover, of course, excited me immediately, but I didn't hope to find such radical and interesting changes inside the magazine.

First of all, I like the new, flat opening, center stitching; that in itself is modern; and I like the book paper for the editorial pages. Whoever conceived and wrote the "Story of the Month"—and I assume several people contributed in the writing of it—did an excellent job. It makes for

more systematic thought to have the home items, foreign news, scientific events, and so on, grouped in sequence under "Story of the Month"—and that is just what those pages represent: a thoughtful summation of the month's events. I read every word of it, and liked the brevity and conciseness of the items.

The pictorial pages are striking, and I like the type of illustrations throughout the book.

Mrs. Henry Perlin
New York City

No Choice Dictator

To the Editor:

As between dictatorial governments, whether communist, fascist, or nazi, I have no choice except on the basis of expediency. In the Spanish case I think that a rebel victory would be more apt to upset the peace of Europe than a loyalist victory. For that reason primarily I favor the loyalists, though I am not convinced that their victory would greatly promote democracy. But France and England are back of the loyalists, whereas the dictators, Hitler and Mussolini, are back of the rebels. I am not desirous of seeing the prestige of Hitler increased.

Army Officer,
Washington, D. C.

An Early Verdict

To the Editor:

I have been a reader of the Review of Reviews for many years. I found your April 1937 number especially interesting. Your pictures have been very good and your last couple of front covers most attractive. I like the little cartoons which you have scattered around on almost every page. One of your best new features is "Reading Around the World", which is always enjoyable.

Good luck to you in your work of making politics, economics and current history readable and interesting to us all.

Stuart R. Stevenson,
New York City

Emphatic Denial

To the Editor:

I have read with interest Mr. Pilling's criticism of my article in the February issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Permit me briefly to attempt to answer the objections of Mr. Pilling:

1. I deny emphatically the wholly gratuitous charge that my "viewpoint" is anti-social. My viewpoint is definitely social. The Marxian Socialist demands

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YOU know as well as we do that Accountancy fits many men for positions that pay three and five and ten thousand dollars a year—gives many other men unusual opportunity to start a profitable growing business of their own.

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Granted that privilege, surely your advancement would be faster by far than that of the man who is compelled to pick up his knowledge by study of theory alone.

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Only—instead of having at your command the counsel of a single individual—one accountant—you have back of you the organized experience of the largest business training institution in the world, the authoritative findings of scores of able

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Thus—instead of fumbling and blundering—you are coached in the solving of the very problems you must face in the higher accounting positions or in an accounting practice of your own. Step by step, you work them out for yourself—until, at the end of your training, you have the kind of ability and experience for which business is willing and glad to pay real money—just as it was glad to pay these men.*

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He writes, "My training is the best investment I've ever made, showing a cash value running into five figures."

And the young clerk, earning \$75 a month eleven years ago and now getting many times that as general auditor for an outstanding, nation-wide organization.

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Do you wonder that he writes, "While LaSalle ads once seemed like fairy tales to me, now I know from personal experience that they are true"?

Or let us tell you about two men—one a stenographer and the other a retail clerk—neither of whom knew more than the simplest elements of bookkeeping. One is now the comptroller and the other the assistant comptroller of a large company.

"LaSalle training in Higher Accountancy," write both, "was the important factor in our rapid climb."

And if you are thinking about the C. P. A. degree and a public accounting business of your own, read about the pharmacist who was earning \$30 a week eleven years ago when a LaSalle registrar secured his enrollment for Accountancy training. Eight months later he left the drug store to take a bookkeeping job at \$20 a week—less money but larger opportunity. Three years later he passed the C. P. A. examination and a year later yet he was earning \$5,000 a year. Now he has his own highly successful public accounting firm for which he says, "My LaSalle training has been largely responsible."

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If you are that individual, the coupon below, filled out and mailed, will bring you free the information that can open up to you the future of which you have dreamed—ability and income and success.

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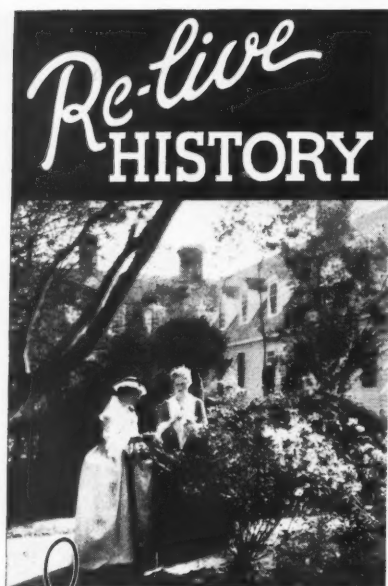
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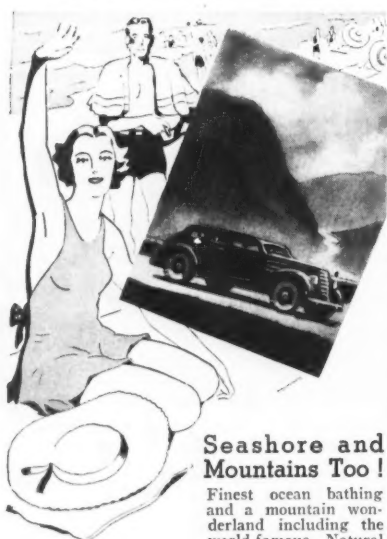




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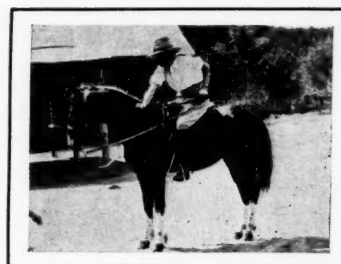
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the *social* ownership of the *socially* operated means of production, including the land, mines, transportation facilities etc. The anti-social person is he who defends the *private* ownership (vested in a small, non-producing class) of the things *socially* needed and *socially* produced by *social* labor—i.e. by the collective labor of the wage workers, "intellectual" and "manual," and by these alone.

2. Apart from this, I accept as a tribute my being singled out as standing on the one side of this vital question of social vs. private ownership, with the rest of my *Review* symposium fellow contributors on the other side, including the amiable Mr. Norman Thomas. The situation is, indeed, that of the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party vs. the plutocratic and reform opposition.

3. I do not merely *question*, I assert unequivocally and unreservedly that capitalist institutions are utterly unable "to cope with the problems of modern industry." Crises and depressions are *not* caused by wicked capitalists, any more than revolutions are caused by wicked agitators. They are both the result of economic laws inseparable from the system of capitalism. The modern social problem can no more be solved by capitalist institutions than the problem of chattel slavery could be solved by or through the institution of slavery. Mr. Pilling graciously concedes that there are, indeed, "too many unemployed." If I were facetiously inclined I might ask Mr. Pilling how many unemployed he would consider sufficient! However, the fact is that the unemployment problem has grown, and is bound to grow, with the development of industry under *private* ownership. It is rather trite to observe at this stage that *labor displacing* machinery directly, and concentration of industry generally, has produced the unemployed army (now estimated at from ten to twelve millions). Except for relief projects financed by federal and local governments, the number would probably now be between 15 and 20 million. In short, only through purely artificial methods has it been possible to keep down the number of unemployed. It is obvious that through such methods the problem is not solved—on the contrary, it is multiplied, with the day of reckoning brought closer. Under Socialism there will not be and cannot be any unemployment, or unemployment problem.

4. Mr. Pilling seems to think that the capitalist class is managing industry. Does he not know that industry today is managed, from top to bottom, by *paid* employees? The "busy executives" (when they are not paid employees) are gentlemen whose activities consist in financial operations. These operations are essential to the maintenance of *capitalist production for profit*. They are unnecessary and alien to *production for use* on the basis of social, or common ownership. Given land, natural resources, and instru-



Out where the FUN begins!

Do you long to "get away from it all?" Would you like to trade a mere existence for some *real living*? If you would . . . just throw some comfortable old clothes in a bag and come on out to The Valley Ranch! It's right on the main line of the Santa Fe R.R.—makes a pleasant stop-over on your trip to California.

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What Sunshine! What Air!

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It's all so comfortable out here . . . so friendly and informal and easy-going! You can spend your sun-drenched days in constant activity . . . or in pleasant, uninterrupted loafing. There are fine horses to ride . . . a sporty golf course . . . a big outdoor pool of flowing water. There's tennis, croquet, archery, hunting, fishing, billiards, quoits, ping-pong!

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ments of production (the two former supplied by nature, the last mentioned produced by *social labor*), the only thing then needed to supply all with abundance is the magic touch of labor. And there are so many of us who are eager to apply that magic touch, even now where the reward is, at most, a mere subsistence wage for the overwhelming mass of wage workers, with starvation wages, or unemployment for millions.

As to equality in pay, the subject is too large for treatment here. I can assure Mr. Pilling that there is no problem involved. Let him remember that if a service (however "menial") is absolutely essential to social production, then obviously such service is as important as is the so-called executive work. To produce, through multiplication, the sum of 100, the figure 2 is just as important as the figure 50.

5. Mr. Pilling can hardly be serious when he insists that workers in general "have invested their hard earned money in the securities of the companies in which they work." To the limited extent in which Mr. Pilling's statement is true, such "investments" are of no significance to the workers. They are mostly fatal delusions in that they induce these workers to work harder, longer hours, and to keep them from uniting with their fellow-workers for higher wages and improved conditions when and where such are possible. They have, in short, the effect on the workers that the whisk of hay has on the proverbial reluctant mule.

6. Mr. Pilling asks: "Would the socialized ownership of industry do any wage earner more good than harm?" Obviously it would. At present the worker receives a wage (price) which represents a fraction (less than 20%) of the total product of his labor. Hence, the designations "wage slave" and "wage slavery." Under Socialism he would cease to be a wage slave, for the reason that he, with the rest of the useful workers, would *own* the industries, and appropriate to himself and fellow-workers (which then would include present employers willing and able to perform useful work) the *total* product of their labor. Is not a 100% return more beneficial than 20%.

I have no desire to question Mr. Pilling's sincerity. It is, however, most unusual to find a wage worker (which he claims to be) arguing like a capitalist employer, as Mr. Pilling does. But, unfortunately, there are such wage workers, even as there were chattel slaves who defended slavery, and their masters, against those who insisted on the abolition of slavery. There is no sight more pathetic than a contented slave, be he a chattel slave or a wage slave. As the great Goethe said:

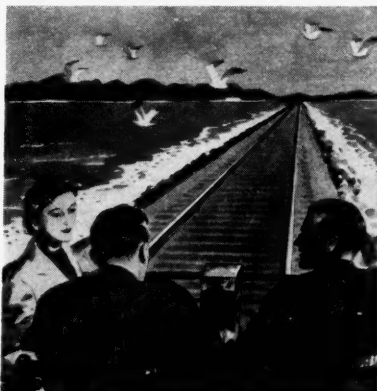
"No one is more of a slave than he who fancies himself free without actually being so."

Arnold Petersen,
National Secretary, Socialist Labor Party,
New York City

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Naturally you'll want to see San Francisco's tremendous bridges and the wonderful beaches of Southern California. But wouldn't you like to add the thrilling trip across Great Salt Lake by rail, and a day or two in romantic old New Orleans? You *can* if you go to California on one of Southern Pacific's Four Scenic Routes and return on another.

For example, speed to San Francisco on Southern Pacific's luxurious *Overland Limited* or the Streamliner *City of San Francisco* (Overland Route), over the Rockies and High Sierra and across Great Salt Lake on the daring Lucin Causeway. Then down the coast to Los Angeles on Southern Pacific's new stream-



GO, ONE WAY

Cross Great Salt Lake on the famous Lucin Causeway. See San Francisco, the Rockies, Reno and the High Sierra. **OVERLAND ROUTE.**



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lined *Daylight* (a hundred miles by daylight along the very edge of the Pacific Ocean). Then board our famous *Sunset Limited* (Sunset Route) and cross Southern Arizona, Texas and Louisiana to New Orleans, returning home by rail.

Thus you see a different part of the United States each way. You see *twice as much* of California and the West as you would by going and returning on the same route... *for not one cent extra rail fare* (from most eastern and mid-western points).



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This is Southern Pacific's year. We are spending millions of dollars for your comfort, adding new trains and new equipment to our great fleet of western limiteds. The fast *Californian* (Chicago-Los Angeles) for coach and tourist passengers was an instant success. You will appreciate its 25¢-30¢-35¢ meals, stewardess nurse service, free pillows, special chair car for women and children, etc. Then came the new streamlined *Daylight* (Los Angeles-San Francisco), the most beautiful train in the West. More new trains and new comforts are on the way, yet our fares were never lower!

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Southern Pacific

FOUR SCENIC ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA

1927

1937

TEN YEARS AGO THIS OCTOBER

It is interesting to turn back the pages of the years and read the record of a business. For time has a way of testing purposes and policies. Good years and lean reveal the character of men and organizations. The fundamental policy of the Bell System is not of recent birth—it has been the corner-stone of the institution for many years. On October 20, 1927, it was reaffirmed in these words by

Walter S. Gifford, President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"The business of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its Associated Bell Telephone Companies is to furnish telephone service to the nation. This business from its very nature is carried on without competition in the usual sense.

"These facts have a most important bearing on the policy that must be followed by the management if it lives up to its responsibilities.

"The fact that the ownership is so widespread and diffused imposes an unusual obligation on the management to see to it that the savings of these hundreds of thousands of people are secure and remain so.

"The fact that the responsibility for such a large part of the entire telephone service of the country rests solely upon this Company and its Associated Companies also imposes on the management an unusual obligation to the public to see to it that the service shall at all times be adequate, dependable and satisfactory to the user.

"Obviously, the only sound policy that will meet these obligations is to continue to furnish the best possible telephone service at the lowest cost consistent with financial safety. This policy is bound to succeed in the long run and



**BELL
TELEPHONE
SYSTEM**

there is no justification for acting otherwise than for the long run.

"Earnings must be sufficient to assure the best possible telephone service at all times and to assure the continued financial integrity of the business. Earnings that are less than adequate must result in telephone service that is something less than the best possible.

"Earnings in excess of these requirements must either be spent for the enlargement and improvement of the service furnished or the rates charged for the service must be reduced. This is fundamental in the policy of the management.

"The margin of safety in earnings is only a small percentage of the rate charged for service, but that we may carry out our ideals and aims it is essential that this margin be kept adequate. Cutting it too close can only result in the long run in deterioration of service while the temporary financial benefit to the telephone user would be negligible.

"With your sympathetic understanding we shall continue to go forward, providing a telephone service for the nation more and more free from imperfections, errors or delays, and always at a cost as low as is consistent with financial safety."



REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Progress of the World

BEFORE the middle of April there came a remarkable clearing of the storm clouds that had hung over the American industrial scene for three months. Successively Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sloan, and Mr. Chrysler had settled threatening or actual labor uprisings by negotiating agreements, with no surrender of sound principles but with a generous spirit of fair play, showing a feeling of genuine friendliness for fellow-citizens whose skill and intelligence are the backbone of America's industrial achievements.

In these victories for industrial peace no grateful thanks are due to elected government officials or to politicians of any rank. Two weeks after the occupying garrisons had been ordered out of the Chrysler plants by their own union leaders, an agreement was signed between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chrysler.

On that same day the United States Senate—held back through long weeks by Robinson and the other majority leaders—ventured to pass a resolution against sit-down seizures. Already aroused, public opinion was writing the final chapter in the story of a transient but dangerous form of lawlessness. The Senate's belated expression was of no practical consequence outside of Washington circles. Labor and capital had found their own way—that of common sense, square dealing, and the burying of hatchets.

If Governor Murphy had not previously basked so long in the favor of those at Washington who can make and unmake the careers of lesser Democratic politicians by a word or a nod, he would not have allowed the mob spirit to grow in the state of Michigan until he felt himself helpless to enforce the laws. In a number of states, even Democratic governors were able to declare with emphasis that sit-down strikes would have short shrift within their jurisdictions.

But the baffled Governor seemed to be under the delusion that Michigan was no longer a sovereign state, capable of protecting citizens in their rights. Had not Miss Perkins declared that the legality of sit-down strikes was yet to be determined?

Governor Murphy is still young, and also pliant and

By ALBERT SHAW

amiable, in spite of his red head and Irish name. He is not old enough to remember the sturdy governor of a neighboring state, who held his office at a time when backbone was more frequent in political circles than at present. That governor of half a century ago was complimented on a public occasion for having called out the national guard and suppressed a dangerous labor riot. He answered quite simply: "I don't deserve no praise for that; I just seen my duty and I done it."

Calvin Coolidge when governor of Massachusetts was given credit at a critical moment for the suppression of the Boston police strike. The belief that this reticent New Englander could act with moral courage in an emergency carried him to the White House. Governor Murphy must try again; for he is really an excellent man, and he has muffed two wonderful opportunities. He could have stopped the General Motors sit-down strike at its very start, by virtue of his authority as Governor. He could then have persuaded Mr. Lewis and Mr. Sloan to come together and reach agreements, even before Lewis's successful negotiations with Mr. Taylor of U. S. Steel. This was the first of Murphy's two lost opportunities. But he was unselfish, and could forego his chances for 1940, in view of the undeclared plans and ambitions of his patrons at Washington.

The courts in Michigan had acted, and the seizure of General Motors' property was condemned. It became the duty of enforcing officers, elected or appointed under the laws of Michigan, to evict the trespassers and restore the property to its owners. But sheriffs and local police were not strong enough to meet the challenge of the defiant insiders, supported by mass picketing outside and by furious mobs that included (along with many honest but misguided workmen) all the criminal elements and the youthful misdemeanants of a great industrial city.

The sit-down strike that had paralyzed General Motors could easily have been ended within twenty-four hours if Governor Murphy had acted promptly to uphold the dignity of the state. But he was evidently waiting for word from Washington, believing that these

labor issues had something to do with last year's election. Were they not involved in shrouded mysteries that even Mr. Farley, with significant smiles, refused to discuss? Had not Mr. Farley said that these matters did not pertain to the Post Office Department, but altogether to the Department of Labor?

Then had spoken Miss Perkins; and the sit-down strikers, led gallantly and in a religious spirit by Rev. Homer Martin, were justified in believing that they had the full sympathy of official Washington. As for Governor Murphy, was it not plain that he could never act until he had heard his master's voice? He was faithful Casabianca, the boy on the burning deck. Meanwhile, however, the master had betaken himself to his favorite retreat in Georgia for a vacation that would last till near the end of March. And so Murphy, like Homer Martin, felt himself justified in believing that Miss Perkins was the anointed handmaiden, serving the oracle with delegated authority not to be questioned.

Nonsense aside, Murphy had waited too long. The sit-down strike, ever more outrageous in its defiance, was offering the worried Governor his choice between a supine disregard of the law, the courts and the rights of citizens on one side, and a set-to with bloodshed and violence on the other side. Surely, a bitter choice but inevitable as the tragic fates in a Greek play.

Quietly, yet in the most competent fashion, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Lewis ended the sit-down strike, put General Motors at work again, saved the face of the distressed Governor, and forgot all about the esoteric philosophy of the Perkinses and Wallaces. This was done while the acrobatic Joe Robinson was explaining that sit-down strikes could not now be dealt with. Until the Supreme Court should decide this or that about such and such an enactment (one that Senator Wagner was supposed to have read, at least in part), nothing could be done, according to the Senate's leader.

But in utter disregard of such "baloney" (as Al Smith would say) Mr. Sloan and Mr. Lewis simply stopped the sit-down strike, and ordered General Motors people to build automobiles.

An End to Sit-Downs?

THE CHRYSLER organization, meanwhile, had entered upon negotiations with the automobile union in a friendly spirit. It was supposed that with the example that had just been set by the Sloan-Lewis agreement there could be no excuse for shutting down the Chrysler-Dodge factories. But the union leaders had concentrated their demands upon one point. They had insisted that they alone must be given the right, without further question or delay, to represent all of the Chrysler employees. This point was not conceded, perhaps because it was taken for granted that the Chrysler settlement should follow the lines taken in the General Motors case.

Suddenly several thousand men precipitated a strike by seizing a number of Chrysler plants. This, of course, suspended negotiations. The Chrysler Company was upheld by the courts, and the eviction of strikers was ordered as of a certain date. By this time the law-enforcement job was beyond the resources of sheriffs. The indignant citizens of Michigan were calling upon the Governor to act. With some apparent hesitation, Murphy at length declared that the courts would have to be sustained and the laws enforced.

Then came the climax of the whole sit-down strike movement. The strikers announced a great mass meeting in Detroit's central square. The local authorities refused a permit, on the ground that it would endanger peace and safety. The meeting was held, nevertheless, regardless of mayor, city council and police. Every sensible man and woman in the United States now began to realize toward what a dangerous precipice the country was drifting, through political cowardice and connivance at mob rule.

We must give Governor Murphy the benefit of the doubt, and believe that he had learned his lesson and would have attempted to uphold the authority of his state. Again the situation was saved by a swift exhibition of industrial statesmanship. Mr. Lewis accepted an urgent request to go to Lansing, although he grumbled a little at seeming to be invited under duress. Mr. Walter P. Chrysler accepted the invitation, willingly yielding the earlier point that he could not resume negotiations while his plants were under seizure and his business destroyed.

Mr. Chrysler's acceptance may be regarded as sounding the death-knell of that abominable thing, the sit-down strike. Lewis and Chrysler met at the Governor's office on Wednesday, March 24. Chrysler was prepared to renew negotiations if the strikers were called out of the plants, and the property fully restored to its owners and their representatives. Eight plants were thus occupied by six thousand men, and they were to be evacuated before ten o'clock the following morning.

It was with difficulty that Lewis could make his authority felt, but he succeeded. In the afternoon of the day before Good Friday the strikers, who had obeyed Martin and held the factories for eighteen days, marched out into storm-swept streets with a puzzled and unhappy sense of defeat.

Commonsense Wins Out

MR. CHRYSLER had saved the Governor at the last moment. Murphy would have had to resign or enforce the law. Michigan was tired of being governed by the Department of Labor at Washington, which had reached the abstract conclusion that sit-down strikes were not essentially different from other strikes—but were just strikes, and so there you have it! Governors throughout the nation were looking on, and asking themselves questions all alone in the dead of the night. Had they, or had they not, certain abdominal adjuncts known by a four-letter word? Millions of citizens were thinking it out for themselves, and were deciding against transcendental metaphysics and in favor of law, order and common rights. There may even yet be some more sit-down strikes in large industries; but we are inclined to believe that the tide was definitely turned when Lewis called out the garrisons that had seized Chrysler automotive property.

By no means could Mr. Chrysler have preened himself upon having won a victory. He had no desire for so expensive a thing as a forced victory in a dispute with his own employees. All that he wanted was a settlement in the best interests of everybody concerned. He agreed that as soon as he was put in full possession of his property he would continue negotiations and bring them to a conclusion. This he accomplished successfully on April 6 without yielding in any vital respect to the earlier demands of the labor organizers.

In short, Mr. Chrysler, like Mr. Sloan of General Motors or Mr. Taylor of U. S. Steel, could afford to think of men on the pay-roll as friendly helpers and fellow-workers, rather than as a mass of discontented human beings who were kept in hostile mood by the propaganda of salaried organizers—some of whom were racketeers, fattening upon the unwholesome fruits of stimulated enmity. An industrial organization like that which is grouped under the name Chrysler seeks permanent and normal prosperity rather than extreme fluctuations. It can afford to pay well for skill and loyalty; and its personnel managers can from time to time revive their faith in the homely, old-fashioned view that wage-earners are not different from employers in their private and family concerns.

If due attention is given to the individual problems of home life—the need of steady income, health care and training of children, recreational opportunities, improved and varied means for adult education—the difficulties of so-called collective bargaining become greatly simplified. It should be taken for granted, as a rule, that honest and really capable workers seldom ask for more than it ought to be a pleasure for employers to concede, always provided that the facts and circumstances of the particular business make it possible to meet the views of the employees.

There remained for settlement the strike of some 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Company and a smaller one that involved the Reo factories. The clearing of the air that followed the return of Chrysler plants to their owners made it fairly probable that Easter had marked the resumption of civil authority in Michigan, extending from sheriffs and city governments all the way up to the irresolute but well-meaning State government at Lansing.

Canada Speaks Firmly

MEANWHILE, it was announced that President Roosevelt's two weeks' visit at Warm Springs was ended, and that he would arrive in Washington for a conference on labor disputes that he had called for Saturday afternoon. The Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and other leaders in Congress and the Administration were to ask themselves what could be done at Washington about the epidemic of sit-down strikes that had been reported to them through the newspapers as spreading across the country.

Political Washington was still puzzling, under the bewildered impression that Federal authority could do something one way or the other—whether to promote such strikes, to create rules for the sit-down game, or through the Department of Labor to interpret this upward-and-onward business in terms of philosophical approval.

It was illustrative of the mental confusion prevailing at Washington that the most obvious distinctions had failed to penetrate the official mind. A strike called

against a great inter-state industry like General Motors is, admittedly, not a local affair. Federal influence may well be brought to bear to encourage adjustments, through experienced mediators. But the phenomenon improperly termed the "sit-down strike" is *not* an inter-state affair. Neither is it a matter of official Federal concern, unless State authority breaks down.

The seizure of a factory at Flint, Michigan, is not a *strike* in the accepted sense of that word, nor is it ordinary trespass when it defies the law and resists eviction. Thus the seizure of Chrysler plants and their occupation for eighteen days was as strictly local a disorder as the robbing of a hen roost. All that Washington had thus far done about it had been to make the law-defying intruders believe that—in the higher and nobler thinking of the New Deal—their conduct was heroic and praiseworthy.

In short, they had been given to feel that they were behaving exactly as Washington desired. It was a painful shock to them to discover that, if they had not obeyed Lewis' orders to walk out, the state of Michigan would have been aroused to uphold the law and put them out, even if a million indignant citizens had been obliged to come forward in aid of sheriffs, police and National Guard.

If the intelligent but close-lipped Vice President, John N. Garner, had been asked to open the President's Conference with a few remarks, he might have read from the current news dispatches a statement issued by the Justice Minister of Canada, Hon. Ernest LaPointe; and he might then have

asked Attorney-General Cummings to comment upon the Canadian doctrine. Mr. LaPointe was replying to a question raised by a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa. His answer in part was as follows:

"A sit-down strike in Canada would be entirely illegal and would not only tend to undermine all respect for law and order but would, if proceeded with on any large scale, likely disrupt the business and administration of the country.

"Such a sit-down strike would also likely tend to create a riot and public disorder, which is contrary to the views of organized labor in this country. Legitimate means of redressing grievances already exist in Canada.

"The sit-down strike shall not be permitted to obtain any footing here. The administration of justice is, of course, committed to the Provincial authorities and they are exclusively responsible for it, but the Dominion Government is prepared to utilize all the resources and agencies at its command to the end of restraining and eliminating this illegal mode of procedure in Canada."

If our own Administration at the beginning of sit-down seizures in January had issued an unambiguous statement similar to the one quoted above, the movement would have disappeared like a snow flurry in May. Our states have more conclusive authority than the Canadian provinces. Every one of the forty-eight states has not only a plain duty but also ample power to protect citizens in their ordinary rights. Owners have



Walter P.
Chrysler

claims to be secure in the use of their factories and stores, even as they expect to be protected in the occupancy of their homes.

Fully backing up the point of view so clearly expressed by Mr. LaPointe, Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario took a firm stand when the United Automobile Workers of America called a strike for union recognition in the Oshawa plant of General Motors in Canada. "There will be no illegal sit-down strike or illegal picketing, and all persons desiring to resume their duties will be given adequate protection," declared the Premier.

Local Law Defiance

THERE ARE questions under discussion in various legislatures about the regulation of chain stores. Some of these chains stretch across the entire country. Their taxation or other treatment may involve public policy in a large sense. But the robbery of a particular A & P store in Missouri has nothing to do with larger public policy. In every respect it is a local crime.

In like manner the organization as a collective-bargaining union of Woolworth store employees is not a merely local matter, because such stores extend throughout the country. But the seizure and forcible occupation of a particular Woolworth store in Fourteenth Street, New York, is as strictly an affair for the local police as a disorderly riot in Union Square, or as any other simple offense against the peace and order of the community and the rights of citizens.

Let us then repeat the view that we hold now and have held through decades of unceasing study of labor conditions in the United States. The rights of workers to associate themselves in unions are duly safeguarded already. They can bargain with employers, and if they are patient (and are led by union officials who are honest and sensible) they can secure redress of grievances and obtain standard wages and conditions. The more closely the employer associates himself with men and women on the pay-roll, the better for everybody concerned.

Good employers and good wage-earners can agree; and the general public can share in the benefits of harmony. But the common enemy of capital, of labor, and of the general public, is the hypocritical politician who counts noses for votes and proclaims himself the one true friend of the horny-handed son of toil, while he dispenses spoils, keeps his hand in the public treasury, and seeks nothing but place and power for himself and his partisan friends.

Courage or Cowardice?

THE BOSTON police strike occurred in 1919, eighteen years ago. It was supported by the American Federation of Labor. It was a dangerous attack upon public order and civil authority. Massachusetts did not wait to ascertain the sympathies of the Administration at Washington, in which Franklin Roosevelt was then serving as a member of the Junior Cabinet. Neither did Massachusetts consult metaphysicians at Cambridge and Concord. The strike was ended; police unions were disbanded; and even Samuel Gompers, who had become the most powerful man in the United States during the two preceding years, slipped quietly out of Boston and acknowledged defeat.

While Joe Robinson was taking his cue from Miss Perkins and pointing his finger at the Supreme Court as responsible for sit-down seizures, the present head of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green, did not hesitate to say that such violations of law and order could not be tolerated in this country.

When the President reached Washington, Vice President Garner was able to tell him that there was really nothing to be done about the epidemic of sit-downs, because its course was run like an attack of measles in a country neighborhood. Michigan had finally decided not to surrender its prerogatives to the Reverend Homer Martin of Kansas City. On behalf of the White House, Robinson was permitted to announce that there was nothing about the down-sitters to be expected from Washington, unless Federal aid was requested by governors. Even Miss Perkins could tell the President that the movement seemed to be "waning," and she did not openly express regret.

Such evidence of mental recovery at Washington had much to do with making April a month of hope and good cheer for the country.

A Mistaken Law

WHAT was the obstacle that made agreement so difficult? It was the thoroughly vicious principle upon which the Wagner Act—written outside of Congress and forced upon the statute books by the Administration—had fired the crusading enthusiasm of the Homer Martins and their ilk. If they could work up enough commotion in a factory to claim nominal adherence of fifty-one per cent of the younger and less experienced workers, the forty-nine per cent comprising the permanent and responsible elements would have lost all right of representation in collective bargaining.

The Labor Relations Board, still functioning on levels below serious claim to public confidence, was to decide upon this question of majorities. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court, in its long awaited decisions of April 12, found the Wagner Act constitutional in five cases, one fundamental remains. A one-sided law will never make for happy labor relations.

Men in places of high authority are like all other men in one respect. They need most of all to be saved from themselves. Their enemies are not without, but within. Even Congressmen under threat of Farley's displeasure, and with fighting ahead of them for next year's renomination, might decide to obey their own sense of duty, and to uphold the authority of Congress. In politics, as in nature, the tides will turn eventually, and the winds will change suddenly. Public opinion makes demands, and machine politicians must look for cyclone cellars. Relief money distributed under the auspices of the National Democratic Chairman will not always and everywhere control Democratic primaries. Still less will it always give assurance of majorities on election day. Stranger things have happened than the emancipation of the Democratic party from its present position of humiliating subjection. With sudden side-steppings here and there, local Democratic leadership might slip out from under the Farley yoke even in the near future.

Albert Shaw.

The Story of a Month

The President returns to deal with a Congress which has found ideas of its own • The nation divides in sentiment over the Supreme Court issue • Relief rolls and expenses stubbornly resist reduction • In a series of close decisions the Supreme Court sustains labor legislation • Strikes are settled or compromised, as tension between labor factions heightens over sit-down tactics • Ontario's premier reads an object lesson in our labor disputes • Business makes substantial gains in spite of uncertain trends in Washington news • Government borrowing moves into higher interest rates • Italy finds a new ally in a pact with Yugoslavia • The Pope launches encyclicals at Russia, Germany, Mexico • Italy's involuntary volunteers in Spain suffer losses from loyalist defenses • The U.S. Navy receives a half-billion dollar appropriation • John Bull weighs sentiment and expediency in Spain • Some drunks aren't • Spring comes to sport, as the baseball season opens • The Cambridge crew takes Oxford

THE NATION

THESE opening months of President Roosevelt's second term find him with more time for recreation than he enjoyed in that history-making period of four years ago. He returned to Washington on March 27, after two full weeks at his Warm Springs health resort in Georgia; and a month later he was to be on his way still farther South for a fishing expedition along the Gulf Coast.

Recreation was perhaps more than usually welcome. For one thing, the budget was again out of balance; income-tax receipts were lower than had been estimated, and at the same time the country's mayors and governors were demanding more for relief than had been planned. For another thing, the program recommended to Congress was not meeting with the acceptance that is usually accorded to masterful leadership and large majorities.

More than three months have elapsed since that series of special messages began to reach Congress. The first one, proposing reorganization of executive departments to absorb the countless "administrations" and "authorities", and centering greater power in the White House, is submerged in a committee—Senator Byrd's—which has ideas of its own.

A subsequent proposal, to rejuvenate the judicial branch of government, reached Congress on February 5 and is expected to remain in Senate committee until May.

A Democratic member of that committee declared that half of its eighteen members opposed the President's plan.

A third proposal, to lend money to farm tenants so that they may become owners, was rejected by the House Committee on Agriculture on March 31. The Census Bureau reports that 70 per cent of all farms in Mississippi are operated by tenants (see pages 28-29). At the other extreme is Massachusetts, with only 6 per cent tenant operation.

More successful in its path through Congress is the President's proposal to offer government insurance to wheat farmers. That bill reached the Senate floor on March 23 and was approved (without a record vote) on March 30. Both presidential candidates had endorsed the idea in last year's campaign. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 is made to start a federal insurance corporation which will enter into voluntary contracts with farmers for the 1938 crop. Premiums are to be paid in cash or "in kind." No area will be insured unless half the farmers participate.

Nine, or Fifteen?

WHAT would Senators have been debating if the President had not so suddenly announced his remedy for advancing age among Supreme Court mem-

bers? To judge from columns of space in the daily press—reporting committee hearings and radio speeches—nothing else matters at Washington and nothing else so much interests the public.

Senator Glass, elder statesman of the Democrats, abhors the prospect of judicial marionettes who would speak the ventriloquisms of the White House. He refers to them as wet-nurse judges. President Dodds of Princeton sees in the plan the first step to authoritarian government. Master Taber of the National Grange says that the vast majority of farmers think this proposal a threat to religious and political liberties. Dean Bates of Michigan Law School calls the idea not liberal and progressive but retrogressive and reactionary, a move toward the theory of government now triumphant in part of Europe. Raymond Moley, once No. 1 brain-truster and the President's intimate adviser, says that the plan is based upon crisis psychology; a makeshift panacea.

Dean Smith of Columbia Law School suggests to the Senate committee an alternative compelling retirement of Supreme Court justices at seventy-five, over a period of years in the order of their seniority. There are now five justices (out of nine) over seventy-five. Dorothy Thompson, journalist, dreads a court whose eyes are fixed on the White House and on the ruling majority in Congress, rather than on the Constitution. Testimony of opponents of the President's proposal was more abundant than that of his supporters, whose turn was still to come.

Among the common people, a poll taken by the Institute of Public Opinion shows that the Democratic South supports the President 2 and even 3 to 1 (as in South Carolina), but that the North is opposed. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan average 57 per cent against the court scheme.

Our Readers Vote

REVIEW OF REVIEWS readers are most emphatically for the Supreme Court as is, and against any effort by the President to change its makeup or functioning. This much is more than evident in the electoral verdict of a ballot presented by us in our March issue. The voting ratio for the Court was more than 3½ to 1.

The Court total was 6131. The President's total was 1714. There was also a very small neutral vote of in-betweens who were torn by reformist sentiment and legality, one pulling against the other.

All states of the Union were represented, as were American territories and overseas affiliates. The occupational range was all-inclusive; doughnuts to dollars, cabbages to kings. The balloters showed a surprising amount of good humor—win or lose—just as they did in the matter of last fall's presidential election. Some of the ballots were artistically anointed; others carried trenchant quips and cracks.

Last summer our readers preferred pink Russia to brown Germany by 2 to 1. Early

Don't trust this **SUPREME COURT BALLOT SURVEY**
 You are asking the wrong people
 In the Supreme Court controversy between the President
 and the "constitutionalists", my sympathies are with—
 don't count.

THE PRESIDENT



The voters
 on Relief
 and W.P.A.
 are the
 guiding star
 of America's
 future

OPPOSITION



My home is in Maryland Free State

My occupation is Advertising Executive

(Chambermaid to Economic Royalists)

Please mark your preference on the above
 ballot and mail to Roger Shaw, Review
 of Reviews, 233 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.
 This card may be mailed postage-free.

this year they voted for the Spanish loyalists, and against General Franco's rebels, by 3 to 1. These were both liberal verdicts, and many professed liberals voted for the Court and against the President in the "straw" election just held by us. Therein lies a miniature mirror of American public sentiment. F.D.R. please note.

Senator Holt of West Virginia, who though a Democrat has had no jobs to offer his constituents for fourteen months, looks with suspicion upon a telephone offer from the patronage assistant of the Attorney-General, suggesting that he name a candidate for a vacancy on the local bench. The Senator declared in effect that he smelled a rat, and intimated that his support is not for sale.

Postmaster General Farley, speaking in his home state of New York on April 3, said: "We have let the Senate talk all it wants . . . After they have all finished

for W.P.A. and other relief activities. The Conference of Mayors, whose spokesman is Mayor LaGuardia of New York, declares that \$700,000,000 more than that is necessary.

The President could alter his plans, or, more likely, stick to them and ask for a deficiency appropriation when Congress meets again next January. There are still 2,200,000 on W.P.A. rolls. In February 1936 there were 3,000,000.

Meanwhile, income-tax collections in March, though showing a gain of 70 per cent, indicate that the year's revenue from that source will be \$150,000,000 below expectations. In March 1936 receipts from the income tax were 412 millions; in March 1937 they were 700 millions.

Recovery and relief expenditures for the first nine months of the present fiscal year totaled 2135 millions, compared with 2430 millions for the same months of the preceding year. It would take seven years to wipe them out at the same rate of improvement. The public debt on April 1 was 34.7 billions, grown 3.3 billions in a year that is otherwise classed as nearly normal.

Supreme Court

FOR TWO months after the President tossed his Supreme Court bombshell into the arena the Court itself was silent. Then came a series of decisions which were to have marked effect upon the debate: Three of these were handed down on the same day, March 29.

The Court appeared to reverse itself in deciding that the Washington State law providing for a minimum wage for women and minors is constitutional. As recently as last June it had held unconstitutional a similar New York State law.

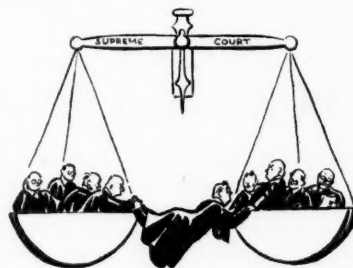
The Chief Justice explained, in his formal opinion, that the real question was whether a still earlier decision (1923) concerning a District of Columbia law was valid. In the New York case (1936) the petitioner did not apply for reconsideration of that earlier decision; the only point at issue then was whether the two cases were different, and the Court

held that they were not. In the Washington case (1937) the lower court had refused to hold the 1923 decision as determinative.

Therefore the Supreme Court last month reconsidered the broad question. "What can be closer to the public interest," asked Chief Justice Hughes, "than the health of women and their protection from unscrupulous and over-reaching employers?" An additional consideration, a by-product of the recent depression, was that "the exploitation of a class of workers who are in an unequal position with respect to bargaining power . . . casts a direct burden for their support upon the community." The community is not bound to provide what is in effect a subsidy for unconscionable employers.

So the Court actually overruled its 1923 decision, as "a departure from the true application of the principles governing the regulation by the state of the relation of employer and employee." Justice Roberts left the conservatives and voted with the liberals. The minority of 4 who upheld the New York law last June became a majority of 5 in affirming the Washington law.

A second decision that confounded critics of the Court was a 9 to 0 vote upholding the 1935 Frazier-Lemke farm



mortgage moratorium act. The original Frazier-Lemke act had been held unconstitutional, unanimously, by the same nine judges in May 1935. They had then pointed out five important rights of the mortgagee that were violated, and the Court's objections received careful consideration in Congress when the law was rewritten.

A third decision of the Court, also unanimous, affirmed the constitutionality of the Railroad Labor Act of 1934 upon all contested points. Back-shop employees, for example, though not engaged in interstate commerce, are properly subject to federal labor law because of a substantial if indefinable relationship to uninterrupted transportation service.

Two weeks later—on April 12—a second series of decisions was handed down. Here the Court divided 5 to 4 (except in one unanimous decision), with Justice Roberts again among the liberals. The Wagner Labor Relations Act was involved in five cases; and in every one the law as written by Congress was sustained.

Employees are declared to have correlative right to organize for the purpose of



talking we will call the roll. We have plenty of votes to put this over." His mathematical abilities recently won high praise from his chief.

Relief and Taxes

BY THE middle of April the President was expected to have ready for Congress his proposals for work-relief. Two weeks earlier he had indicated that the Government will in future direct its public-works spending toward putting money into the pockets of consumers, rather than in promoting projects that benefit heavy industry. His budget message in January had fixed \$1,537,000,000

securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreements with employers relating to rates of pay and conditions of work. On the other hand, it was declared that the act does not interfere with the employer's normal right to select employees or to discharge them.

Child Labor

AS WE indicated last month, the child-labor amendment has reached the stage where it cannot be adopted this year. Rejections currently exceed ratifications. That is, it has been rejected so far in 1937 by the legislatures of seven states, and accepted by only four. Eight more ratifications are necessary.



Some of the amendment's friends, becoming convinced that the proposal is its own worst enemy, now favor an entirely new wording. Instead of 18 years, Senator Borah would have a "child" mean a person under 14. Senator Vandenberg would fix the age at 16. In addition he would omit the word *regulate* and insert after *labor* the words *for hire*. The Vandenberg proposal thus reads: "The Congress shall have power to limit and pro-

hibit the labor for hire of persons under 16 years of age." Such an amendment might sweep the country.

Meanwhile other Senators—notably Johnson of Colorado—are convinced that Congress can pass a child-labor law without a constitutional amendment, in view of two recent decisions of the Supreme Court. One of these related to prohibiting the shipment of prison-made goods into states that do not want them; the other to the Washington minimum-wage-for-women.

CHILD LABOR in England, under present laws, permits longer hours of work than most American adults have. The subject is being brought to the fore as a problem by the British Committee on Wage-earning Children, which desires to see the Factories bill amended to provide some solution.

Current conditions allow a 48-hour working week, which may mean up to 12 hours a day in a four-day week. Young persons over 16 may be required to put in 100 hours overtime in the year. Under the shift system, still continued, boys of 14 to 16 may work as much as 56 hours a week, between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. Work in creameries may be 60 hours a week.

For youth the committee recommends: no factory employment for those under 15; no more than a 40-hour week for those under 18; working periods to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; an annual 14-day holiday between March and October; certificates of fitness for all young persons; abolition of the shift system; no overtime for those under 18, save where perishable articles are concerned, and not more than 50 hours overtime a year.

LABOR

THE month has seen the settlement, or alleviation, of many of the industrial disputes which marked its beginning. Sit-down strikers are back at work, with some concessions gained, others in negotiation. The sit-down technique itself, condemned by management, plant owners, the lower courts, and the conservative press, still awaits a definitive test.

The Senate, by a 75-3 vote, condemned the sit-down method in strikes. The force of the measure was tempered, however, by even more severe and lengthy strictures against employer abuses, such as the use of labor spies.

In other quarters, elected officials in general showed a marked reluctance to oppose a movement which seasoned labor leaders felt to be too good to last. Governor Hugh White of Mississippi and Governor James V. Allred of Texas joined the still small number of state executives who have banned the sit-down strike. Governor George C. Perry of Virginia expressed the opinion that strikes

depriving owners of the "use and possession" of their property were illegal, and that "the law should be enforced in respect thereto."

Meanwhile, the Committee for Industrial Organization proceeded to capitalize its new-won prestige by pegging gains in the steel and automobile industries, and moving on to new fields. Shoe and textile workers in New England's concentrated industrial area were being organized in unions; workmen in the East Texas oil fields were awaiting C.I.O. organizers. Organization strategy in Texas appeared to be aimed at a first drive to form a union of the 4,000 pipe line workers, whose jobs control the output and distribution of 22,500 oil wells.

The C.I.O. claimed recognition from 46 steel companies, with 18 more still in negotiation. For the moment, the steel drive appears to be over, although many observers feel that an effort will presently be made to win exclusive bargaining powers for C.I.O. unions, and possibly

the establishment of the check-off system, under which union dues are deducted from wage envelopes and paid directly to union treasurers.

Labor versus Labor

THE Ford Motor Company, which had not been affected by the first wave of sit-down strikes, came into the news with a week-end shutdown of its Kansas City plant. Workers sat down on a Friday, and welded the iron gates of the railroad entrance, preventing removal of freight cars loaded with finished autos; on Saturday the seven hundred strikers evacuated the plant, which was picketed by four-hour shifts during the following day; on Monday, pay day, all were back at work.

The immediate issue was the lay-off of 300 men, organizers of the new Ford unit of the U.A.W.A. charging that seniority rules had been violated, and union members discriminated against. Earlier in the month, Homer Martin, head of the auto workers' union, had been cheered by 100,000 gathered at a Detroit mass meeting, when he announced his intention of organizing Ford workers. The meeting, largest in U.S. trade union history, booed Detroit's Mayor, Couzens, Police Commissioner Pickert, and the judges of the local courts.

Detroit, which until recent weeks has been the stronghold of the open shop, has proved to be the richest recruiting field for union organizers. The A.F.L., although a bad second in the organization drive, is on relatively good terms with the C.I.O. in the Detroit area. An A.F.L. speaker at the mass meeting confessed that "We knew that the C.I.O. industrial union was the only kind of union that could make a success of organizing an industry like this. I congratulate you on your success."

William Green, president of the Federation, remained hostile to the C.I.O. and the program of its vigorous leader, John L. Lewis. "The sit-down strike," he has stated, "has never been approved or supported by the American Federation of



Labor . . . It must be disavowed by the thinking men and women of labor . . . Labor cannot afford to lose the support of public opinion."

Lewis also, in the opinion of his friends, regrets the public reaction to the sit-downs; and might have gone to the length

of a public statement repudiating them as a strike weapon, had not the A.F.L. chieftain done so first. Both, it seems, are of the opinion that they must disagree at all costs. The issue between them, as contestants for the chief place in organized labor, is worth some ideological discomfort.

Negotiations

SIT-DOWN strikes in General Motors plants enforced idleness on 40,000 workers during the first few days of April. The settlement of grievances, however, seemed near at the end of the first week of the month, with the company agreeing to make pay adjustments asked



by the union. Strikers had already vacated the Chevrolet plant at Flint, and the Fisher Body and Yellow Truck plants in Pontiac.

Union strategists, feeling their negotiations with the Chrysler officials to be adversely affected by the continued General Motors strikes, were believed to oppose further sit-downs in the industry.

Walter P. Chrysler, head of the Chrysler company, continued negotiations with John L. Lewis. Chrysler, still affirming his refusal to enter into a final agreement which made the C.I.O. or any other union the "sole and exclusive" agency for collective bargaining, signed a treaty of peace with Lewis, with small concessions on both sides. The settlement, effective for one year, ends a strike which had put 65,000 men out of employment. Chrysler strikers were becoming restless, expressing dissatisfaction with their leader's progress.

Governor Murphy of Michigan, praising both of the principal negotiators, added, "The public ought to bear in mind that labor relationships are being worked out in Michigan that in a sense are pioneering, the blazing of a new trail. Both sides are adjusting themselves to entering upon new relationships."

Light Labor

ALTHOUGH some cynical observers feel that the W.P.A. has little to do with labor, in the familiar and realistic sense, strike problems confront administrators in the Metropolitan area of New York. Engineers, surveyors, draftsmen and technical men, to a number estimated between 400 and 3,500, have struck in protest against an administrative order which

would reduce their pay to a security basis.

A sit-down strike in the Bronx was ended by the arrest of twelve men, on a charge of disturbing the peace. "Security earnings" for the New York area had been fixed at \$60.50 a month for unskilled laborers, \$93.50 for skilled, and \$103.40 for technical workers.

In discussing the issues raised by the strikers, Colonel Brehon B. Somervell, W.P.A. administrator for New York City, observed, "The W.P.A. was never created to furnish employment for persons not in need, and the responsibility of W.P.A. where persons are certified in need does not extend beyond the provision of security earnings. As every one knows, there is a definite amount of money available for the conduct of the W.P.A. program. This money must be spent in such a way as to go to those most in need."

No Coal Strike

TURNING from the highly stimulating association with the steel industry and the automobile industry, John L. Lewis was compelled to take up fresh negotiation in his own particular bailiwick—that of wages and conditions in the coal industry. In the great bituminous coal fields, extending through a number of states more or less closely comprised within the Appalachian uplands, hundreds of separate coal operators have been compelled to think in common terms of the problems of their disjointed and depressed trade.

In former days, the coal miners were the victims of local conditions, even as the employing operators were subject to competition that was beyond their influence. The least fortunate of the congested mining communities undoubtedly owed much to the recognition that employers were compelled to give, a good many years ago,

to the powerful Miners' Union, of which Mr. Lewis is the capable and unrivaled chieftain.

A contract period was expiring, and the miners were demanding much shorter hours and higher wages. The growth of the electrical industry had greatly reduced the demand for coal, and this together with labor-saving devices had reduced the number of coal miners required at the present time by perhaps a quarter of a million as compared with the maximum of twenty years ago.

Opposition

POLITICAL reluctance to define and condemn sit-down strikes obviously springs from a conviction that they are a popular movement, supported by effective voting blocs and, in some degree, "the people."

Evidence that this may be open to doubt, at least in some quarters, came with violent attacks on sit-down strikers and C.I.O. organizers in the Pennsylvania plant of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation. Several hundred strikers were evicted after a bloody battle with non-striking workers and local farmers, whose sales of milk to the company had been threatened.

At Galena, Kansas, nine men were wounded in a riot, when 4,000 miners attacked C.I.O. organizers of the International Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' Union. Trouble in the zinc and lead fields of southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma dates from two years ago.

Premier Hepburn of Ontario called on the famous Royal Mounted to support his ban on the C.I.O., which had closed a General Motors plant at Oshawa. The Premier had viewed with alarm efforts to extend the drive which "has brought the United States almost into a state of anarchy."

BUSINESS

AN EXTRAORDINARY feature of current business activity is its failure to reflect widespread uncertainty. For more than three months automobile factories, first one and then another, have been open or shut without relation to the motive of supply and demand. The steel industry has been passing through a labor-wage-price crisis, while hanging up new weekly records of production. The mining industry, making hay while the sun shines with warlike orders from abroad, fears the day of reckoning that lies ahead. Copper, for example, sells for 17 cents a pound; 9 cents a year ago.

Every business, large and small, knows that it must meet higher payrolls and more costly raw materials. Cotton at 15 cents; 12 cents a year ago. Flour at \$8.90 a barrel; \$6.50 a year ago. A clothing-trade note that lies before us is illuminating: a 40 per cent rise in woolens

in a year, and a 12 per cent wage increase, will make men's suits in medium-priced stores cost \$3 to \$6 more next fall.

Has recovery advanced too rapidly? Does a setback lie ahead? Opinion is divided; but even that is a gain for the gloomy guys.

It is wholly accurate to suggest that most of this recent uncertainty emanated from Washington. The President, in a press conference on April 2, stated that the increased prices of steel and copper were too high. To counteract that rising trend he proposed that the Government should reverse its policy, curtailing its purchases of durable goods and spending more largely where it would benefit consumer goods.

The President's remarks were apparently casual, and what he sought was perhaps extremely wise; but reversal of purchasing policy by Uncle Sam, the country's

largest spender, proved to be a shock to business and to the stock market.

There were other shocks. Income taxes were less than estimated. The Treasury at one moment would *not* support declining government bonds; later the Federal Reserve announced that *it would*. And there was the rumor that the dollar might be further devalued. Business acquired in early April a fair case of jitters.

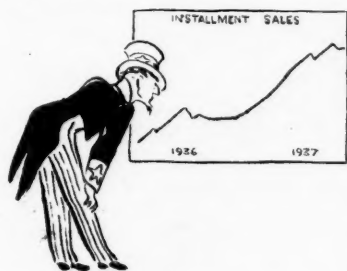
Instalment Sales

JUST as opposing political candidates either point-with-pride or view-with-alarm, so are economists of rival schools engaged at the moment in watching instalment sales. More new automobiles were bought on credit in February 1937 (Department of Commerce figures) than in any other February since 1929. For every \$1 spent that way in February 1933, \$3.30 was spent in 1937.

Another barometer is that of General Motors Acceptance Corporation. This covers instalment sales of electric refrigerators as well as automobiles, and shows a rise in volume of business from 412 millions during 1932 to 1300 millions during 1936. Last year even exceeded glorious 1929.

A careful analysis made for the International Statistical Bureau by A. W. Zelomek, economist, indicates that the American public is mortgaging its future income in greater measure than in 1929. Deferred-payment purchases of all kinds in 1929 are estimated at 15 billion dollars out of total purchases of 49 billion. That was about 30 per cent on credit. In 1936 deferred-payments, estimated at 13 billion dollars, formed 35 per cent of 37½ billion total purchases.

Sales forces are exuberant. Bankers, the Government, and some others are ap-



prehensive. In contrast, owners of securities owed only 1 billion dollars in brokers' loans on March 1 compared with 8½ billions at the peak in 1929.

Interest Rates

A DECLINE in the market value of Government bonds, that began in earnest on March 12 and lasted until April 2, reflects possibly a little loss of faith in the credit of Uncle Sam because of blasted budget hopes; but more importantly it reflects an improvement in the wages of capital. Treasury 2½s, which this year had sold as high as 101-

22/32, dropped to 96 6/32. Treasury 3s dropped from almost 107 to 101. Other issues sold off in similar fashion.

It was said that country banks were selling, to meet stiffer reserve requirements which take effect on May 1, and that metropolitan banks were finding more profitable use for their money. At any rate, when Secretary Morgenthau makes his next offering of government bonds Uncle Sam will have to pay more than 2½ per cent, perhaps as much as 3.

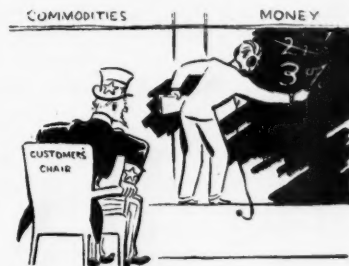
Translating market values into yields, and taking existing 3 per cent bonds as a convenient barometer, those bonds yielded 3 per cent to maturity when issued at par in 1931; they yielded 4.22 per cent when they sold down to 82 3/32 during gloomy 1932; 2.54 per cent when they reached their high point of 106 28/32 last January; and 2.95 per cent as these lines are written in April, based on their market value of 101 at that moment.

The drastic decline in March of this year indicates a new appraisal of the earning power of money, a new phase of the recovery era. Wise investors and buyers had predicted the drop.

It happens that the Federal Reserve Board, fearing credit inflation, had on January 30 increased reserve requirements

of member banks by one-third. Half of that increase was effective on March 1, the second half on May 1. This had followed a 50 per cent increase last August. Possibly the hand was overplayed.

But government control is a peculiar thing. When some banks began to find it difficult to meet the new requirements of



the Board itself, the "open market committee" of the same Federal Reserve System swung into action (for the first time in more than three years) and announced its readiness to buy government bonds "in such amounts as may be desirable." These new purchases would create additional reserves for the member banks, and to that extent would nullify the earlier decree of the Board.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN news of the past weeks centered about Italy and her dynamic Duce. He proclaimed himself protector of the Mohammedans in a big-hearted gesture on a visit to Italian Lybia in North Africa, then hastened back to Rome as 60,000 Italian troops fighting for Franco in Spain took severe defeats in their stride—away from the battlefronts.

The Iron Duce then proceeded to patch things up with pugnacious Yugoslavia, next door, after nearly twenty years of extremely bad Italo-Yugoslav relations. Mussolini figured, simply enough, that with trouble in Spain, Ethiopia on his hands, and England threatening, it was time to make a friend or two in case of a rainy day. Yugoslavia's Little Entente allies, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, were none too pleased with the semi-desertion of the Belgrade state.

This danger spot has been apparently eliminated for the next five years. Yugoslavia, warlike enemy of Italy, signed a political and economic Italo-pact which guarantees mutual frontiers and the Adriatic status quo for half a decade. Ever since the dispute over Fiume, after the World War, the pair have been at chattering odds. Yugoslavia has 14 million population, divided between Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats, as well as Slovenes, Moslem Bosnians, and others, and Italy has endeavored to stir up trouble among the factions. King Alexander, for example, was murdered at Marseilles in 1934 by Croatian gangsters.

Jugoslavia and Italy will no longer, so they say, permit plottings and propaganda directed against each other. Son-in-law Ciano went to Belgrade and was well received by Prince-regent Paul. Jugoslavia recognized de facto the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, which she formerly opposed. Should either power be attacked, the other will stay out.

Both renounced war between themselves, and look to peaceful arbitration of differences. Trade is to be promoted Jugoslavically and coöperatively. Young Count Ciano, who likes medallic glory, got the Grand Cross of the Order of the Yugoslav White Eagle and was very happy about it.

Much of this is eyewash, but not all of it. Italy has Ethiopia, a disgraceful defeat in Spain, Austria, and England on her hands, and cannot be bothered about the Jugoslavs. (They were the crack front-fighters of the old Austrian army and walloped the Italians unmercifully in World War days.) Jugoslavia is not fascist, but is under a semi-liberal dictatorship. Her king, Peter, is a mere child with a rough and tough army which, though only 150,000 strong, makes the Italians shiver.

The Vatican Speaks

ANOTHER Roman potentate, the Pope, thundered against Russia, Germany, and Mexico in one-two-three succession, enraging the Germans beyond measure

and giving Mussolini still another headache—the problem of German-Vatican reconciliation, which will be difficult.

There are perhaps 330 million Roman Catholics in the world, and the Vatican continues to be a driving force in world politics. Although the present Pope—Pius XI—is a sick man, with the shadow of death hanging over him like a sword of Damocles, he has lately fired three gallant broadsides in the form of papal encyclicals.

The first was launched at Russia and communism, although there are no Catholics in that country, and despite the fact that religion there is so much on the up-and-up that the local League of the Godless is distressed about it. It is not so much communist economics as communist atheism that bothers His Holiness.

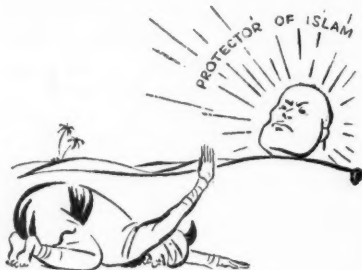
The second was launched at Germany and fascism, with "persecution" of Catholic education, State-worship, and exclusive racial theories as primary objectives. This secretly distributed message was read from German Catholic pulpits on Palm Sunday, to the rage of the German government and its agnostic adherents. Germany is nominally one-third Catholic; in practice infinitely less than that. The Vatican charges that Hitler has violated the religious concordat signed between the two in 1933.

The third was launched at progressive Mexico, but this Easter piece was by far the mildest of the trio. The Mexican government has been trying to introduce modern rationalism and improve education, and has been anti-clerical. It has behaved more drastically than the Germans or Russians. But Pius seems to sympathize with economic and social aims of the Cardenas regime, urging the local clergy to improve themselves and to cooperate. Doubtless, with the Mexican priests playing ball, religious tension between the Vatican and the Halls of Montezuma may be improved. The Mexican population is, theoretically, close to 100 per cent Catholic; deeply religious, but strongly anti-clerical. Of the three countries at war with Pius, hard-boiled Germany will doubtless prove the toughest nut to crack or cajole.

ONCE upon a time a certain Bonaparte made himself universal protector of the Catholics, the Jews, and the Moslems for reasons of state. Today the man Mussolini, Italo-imperialist, is trying the same stunt as far as the Vatican and Islam are concerned.

The British empire has some 100 million Mohammedans; the French rule over roughly 35 million others. Signor Mussolini has only 4 million of these "greens," but now he claims to be the protector everywhere of them all. This bothers the British in the matter of Egyptians, Arabs, and Indians, in particular, and the French when it comes to North Africans and some of the Syrians. Persia, too, is "green," and has ultra-oil wells!

Mussolini has freed Ethiopian Moslems from the native Christian yoke, and has just had a jolly time with Mohammedans in the Italian colony of Libya-Tripoli, ruled over by viceroy-flyer Balbo, his hated rival. Balbo has done good work in the Libyan province—roads, public



improvements, militaristics. He saved the Iron Duce from an angry North African bovine, heaping coals of fire on the dictator's bald head.

Fascism and Islam really synchronize nicely. Both are red-blood soldier's creeds of direct action, both tend to underrate women, both like to convert plowshares into swords, both consider Christianity and Marxianity to be sissy humanitarian creeds suitable only for weaklings and underdogs. If the millions of "greens" should put on black shirts, the Iron Duce could turn the British and French empires into topsy-turvydom. His object, plainly, is to do so—hence his brotherly overtures to Islam.

Italy has approximately 10 million colonials; perhaps 1¼ million square miles, including Libya, Eritrea, Somaliland, and Ethiopia. Most of the Ethiopians belong to a degraded Christian sect. Despite Viceroy Graziani's recent atrocities at Addis Ababa, primitive Italians make rather good colonizers.

Spanish War

IT HAS now become clear that most of Franco's many foreigners in Spain are Italian, in part unemployed who were told they were going to Ethiopia, some black-shirts, and a few regulars. These were defeated by Spanish loyalists as they launched an Easter Week offensive against Madrid in the battle of Guadalajara—a rebel drive at the northeastern bottleneck exit from the long-beleaguered Spanish capital city. Moors and Spanish monarchists were moved up to supplant the shattered Italian formations; loyalist morale rose to the skies. At least 15,000 Italians had been beaten by 10,000 natives, 120 planes, 60 tanks.

Some 150 miles to the southwest there was another Italian push in Cordoba province against Pozoblanco and the rich mercury mines of Almaden, useful for munition-making. Here again, following Guadalajara, the Italians were trounced by the loyalists plus 80 tanks.

Meanwhile, on the northern sectors, the loyalists launched an advance on the rebel

capital of Burgos in old Castile, while Mola's rebels shoved forward an attack against Bilbao, capital of the little Basque republic which is allied to the loyalist government.

At Franco's aircraft base of Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, there were wholesale executions for disaffection among rebel flyers; and at Malaga—captured by the Italians in February—more men were shot for mutiny, plotting, or desertion, following the rebel defeats. Friction between Italians and Spanish rebels was increasing, each resenting the other, although the Italians routed at Guadalajara were reported to have fought bravely and with considerable skill. They were outclassed in the matter of armaments.

Germans in Spain have been numerically much exaggerated. There are four times as many Italians, the Germans being nazi storm-troopers or Goering flyers



or volunteer technicians. None of these have anything to do with the Wehrmacht, or German regular army, whose general staff is strongly opposed to participation in Spain. Hitler's political machine, Himmler's secret police, and Goering's aviation department have sent what Germans there are with Franco.

ONE fact has emerged from the welter of Spanish civil war—the apparent imperfection of German rearmament. The papers have been filled with fell tidings as to the efficiency of fight-machinery rushed through by the master mechanics of the Rhineland, but in the final analysis of the battlefield the new German equipment has fallen down.

Franco's rebels have been using German material, while the loyalists have been equipped with French and Russian planes, tanks, guns, and munitions. Franco-Russian weapons have stood up better in the martial testing-laboratory. The German tanks have proved deficient, although German Oerlikon anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns have done good work at the front. It seems that substitute alloy metals can not stand the war-strain, and that the very haste of German rearmament has proved its undoing. Germany is critically short on first-class raw materials for her humming arms factories.

Russian planes have flown circles around Heinkels and Junkers made in Germany, Russian aircraft having been planned largely on American models. German war vessels have not been able to stand rough

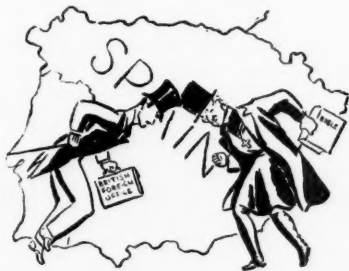
water off the Biscay coast of Spain, for they are generally welded together instead of riveted, and the plates have sprung apart to the discomfiture of German seamen. It has taken the Germans three weary years to build up their "omnipotent" tank corps, and now they realize that it must be radically revised or rebuilt in order to compete. The Berlin general staff is thoroughly realistic, and such equipment weakness will make for a German delay in seeking real wars.

The famous 3-ton whippet tanklets of Italy, made by Fiat at Turin, gave a great account of themselves against the helpless Ethiopians, but they have taken a beating at the hands of 12-ton Christie-type "land-battleships" employed by the loyalists. These big fellows have pounded the tanklets to pieces with their heavy guns.

Meanwhile, Kleber's famous international brigade routed the Italians on the Guadalupe and other fronts by means of a new weapon: a double-barreled automatic rifle. Such can be shot either from the shoulder or from a light folding tripod. They carry round, flat trays of 100 bullets and are made of a slow-heating alloy steel; can be fired longer and faster than any other automatics without jamming. Prince Aage of Denmark invented these lethal novelties when he was serving with the French foreign legion in Morocco.

John Bull Ponders

PORTLY John Anglo-Bull is in a quandary over the civil war in Spain. Most of his citizens, like their American cousins, favor the loyalist side for various reasons. On the other hand, the British Foreign Office—ever machiavellian—wants the rebels to win. But the B.F.O. wants the rebels to win *without* Italo-German help, for otherwise Italo-German influence would be supreme in the Iberian peninsula. Furthermore, England and Italy are on the worst possible terms these days. If the Italo-Germans would only get out of Spain, letting General Franco win without their help, the B.F.O. would be delighted.



British church sentiment—ever anti-papal and now anti-fascist as well—is on the loyalist side. The British Labor party is strongly pro-loyalist. The British Tories are divided, half being violently against such rival imperialists as Mussolini and Hitler, the other half being hipped on the

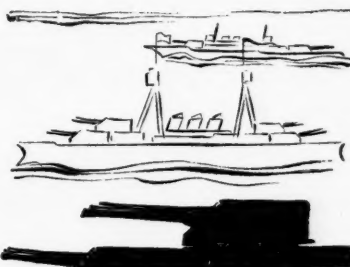
communist bogey and therefore considering Benito and Adolf o.k.

Had royal ex-Edward licked Parliament and the archbishops, keeping Simpson and the throne alike, a British variety of fascism would have taken form. Edward had the makings of a popular demagogue—a personal ruler—which was a cross between Mr. Roosevelt and Signor Mussolini, and reflected a world tendency. Hence Baldwin's victory was a triumph for nineteenth-century liberalism—of laws over men—as well as for prudence.

La Belle Simpson unquestionably had fascist ideas, plus her Reno ones. In the long light of history, Baldwin will doubtless receive a place not far from Cromwell, which is to his credit. The archbishops—although very poor sports—also proved themselves useful liberals. It is significant that Mosley's British black-shirts and the semi-fascist Winston Churchill took the side of ex-Edward.

U. S. Navy Plans

BOTH Senate and House have passed a half-billion-dollar annual appropriation bill for the Navy. About a fourth of that sum is for new construction, with the likelihood that keels will soon be laid for two



new \$50,000,000 battleships actually authorized last year. Plans for an additional bill providing for ten new cruisers have been laid aside pending a period of watchful waiting.

The London naval treaty expired on the last day of 1936. Japan had refused to join in a new treaty signed in March of that year by Britain, France, and the United States. Among other things, that new treaty limited big guns to 14 inches if Japan agreed by April 1 of this year. Now Japan formally says No! Our last two battleships, commissioned in 1923, carry 16-inch guns.

Reports from Tokyo indicate that Japanese leaders are startled by Britain's 7½ billion five-year defense program, and by Uncle Sam's apparent willingness to keep in step with the rest of the world.

Sidelights

DEAD is the international king of the Gypsies—that roving Hindustani nuisance-tribe that has pestered the world since cleancut Mongols drove them out of India in the Middle Ages. ("Fifty million Mongols can't be wrong.")

The late departed monarch was King Matthias Kwiek, who passed away in Warsaw. Due to the Spanish civil war he cannot be buried in his ancestral vault of the Gypsy cemetery in Seville. The Spanish war had ruined the king financially; for he had contributed most of his size-



able fortune to his pal, rebel General Franco. King Matthias used to play the violin for Franco before he migrated to Poland.

The king died of wounds inflicted by his wife's relatives. The queen is insane, and the king had decided to divorce her in order to marry a young girl. Matthias Rex was buried in Warsaw in a tailcoat, wide red ribbon, and fir coffin to match. Polish, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Czechoslovak Gypsies—a cool 1,000 of them—attended the royal funeral. The royal palace has been a log cabin in the courtyard of a Warsaw tenement. Round this the funeral delegates feasted merrily for three days.

Gypsies are now divided in the matter of the succession. Basil Kwiek, a bitter rival of Matthias Kwiek and pretender for the last six years, is one candidate for the Gypsy throne. Kasimir, son of the late Matthias, is the other. A general international election will be held during the summer of 1937 to decide the question. The winner will rank with the Caliph, the III International, the Grandmaster, the munitions oligarchy, and other potentates with a worldwide following.

There are approximately 100,000 Gypsies in America, centering—of all places—in Quaker Pennsylvania.

POLAND is becoming a totalitarian state like nazi Germany, frontist Austria, or fascist Italy. Dictator Smigly-Rydz, top general, has succeeded the late dictator-top-general Pilsudski. By a fascist constitution of 1935 the Polish president, Ignatz Moscicki, a foxy professor, is all-powerful and can virtually appoint his successor. Moscicki is expected to lobby Smigly into the presidency, which means the legal and official dictatorship.

Meanwhile a cabal of generals—including General Smigly—is pro-French; a cabal of colonels, led by Foreign Minister Colonel Beck, is pro-German. In opposition to the moderate 1937 dictatorship are Jew-baiters of the extreme right and Marxists of the extreme left. The Polish army totals 300,000, and the army is Polish kingmaker in a truly South

American style. What Poland will do in a Russo-German war is an imponderable. With some 32 million people, she could preserve an effective neutrality if her colonels and generals would only behave themselves for the nonce.

THERE is still romance; buccaneering persists in glamorous Latin America. In the South American bush there is a strange bandit-controlled, convict-operated, Indian-exploitive state. It lies in the wasteland that laps over into Venezuela, Brazil, and British Guiana, and the three governments concerned are so worried that they are mutually corresponding over what to do.

SCIENCE

DRUNKEN drivers need not always be alcoholics. A recent police case in London brought out the fact that diabetics taking treatment may be subject to an insulin jag. The driver in question had, in the handling of his car, exhibited all the characteristics of being drunk. Inquiry revealed that his erratic control, thickness of speech, and staggering were caused by an overdose of insulin. English law did not cover such a possibility; so the driver was released.

Alcohol remains as the paramount cause of drunkenness. Yet, despite research on the question, it is still unknown just how much of the drug a person can take without exhibiting symptoms of intoxication. The amount varies with the individual. Some can assimilate alcohol as food to a much greater extent than others. Added to the complete diet, alcohol aids a greater retention of both nitrogen and fat. Its ability to promote growth, however, is less than that of sugar.

Habitual drinkers are less susceptible to the effects of alcohol than abstainers. The reason generally accepted is that the tissues of the former have an increased capacity for oxidizing the drug. The same amount of alcohol, as measured by its concentration in the blood, affects the abstainer much more than the habitual drinker.

A new process for extracting cellulose from agricultural products may bring about a new era for both industry and the farm, according to scientists who have examined the invention. Utilizing trees and plants, grass, and waste products such as cornstalks and cotton stalks, the process extracts in one step a practically pure form of cellulose, one of the basic substances of modern civilization.

Invented by Matthew J. Stacom, lumberman and self-taught engineer, the process depends on the extremely high pressures of 100,000 to 140,000 pounds per linear inch. These pressures do not injure the fibers of the plants used, but do

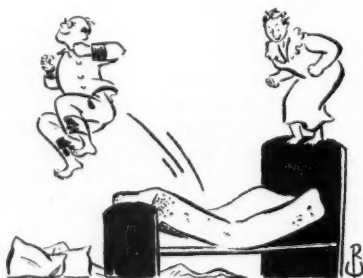
The bush country under bandit-convict rule is apparently rich in gold and diamonds, and the shadowy new state is busily engaged in bootleg prospecting for treasure. At the top of the gangsters is a picturesque Brazilian halfbreed named Solferino. Indians wash the gold and diamonds from stream-beds, then pass them off for sale—cut-rate—through the native villages. Lieutenants and henchmen to Chief Solferino are perhaps sixty wild Frenchmen who have escaped from nearby Devil's Island, hideous penal colony which has long disgraced the Paris Republique. Somehow these refugees hope to get home eventually, or at least to the gang-ridden United States.

squeeze all the moisture and impurities from the fibers. The little moisture remaining has been forced out of the plant cells, so that chemical treatment to remove it is comparatively easy.

Early difficulties in developing the apparatus included the necessity of using an extremely hard steel. Ordinary hard steel, when subjected to the pressures developed by the process, was dented by the soft cellulose cells. A new type of steel furnished the solution. The process requires the expenditure of a relatively small amount of electricity.

Besides utilizing waste plant products, the process may help in the development of rayons, in the reclamation of lignin, fats, and oils from trees, and in gaining a larger yield of purer sugar.

Mattresses have gone the way of all modernity. A new type made of a rubber similar to sponge rubber, but more soft and resilient, has just been announced. Latex rubber into which innumerable air



bubbles have been forced is used. The mattress is claimed to be air-cooled, with interconnecting cells "breathing" with every movement of the sleeper. Completely porous, it is dustless (a boon to hayfever sufferers), washable, and has no lumps.

Experiments conducted by a psychology professor and an advertising man have pinned the blame for the annual half-

million automobile accidents on "human limitations." Dr. L. L. Thurstone, University of Chicago, and J. R. Hamilton, amateur sociologist, have discovered that with the increase of speed there is an advancing of the concentration point of vision. A driver, at 60 miles an hour, sees only a spot about 1800 feet away. Details of foreground and side vision fade. Motion in an approaching automobile is undetected until within 800 feet; rapidity of motion cannot be discovered until the vehicle is much nearer. Density of traffic slows the mental response of a driver.

Worried lest Americans turn into a race of giants within a few hundred years, Dr. Laurence B. Chenoweth, professor of hygiene at the University of Cincinnati, points out that in the last 20 years first-year male students at the university had increased an average of 1.98 inches in height and 11.06 pounds in weight. Women were taller by 1.38 inches and heavier by 2.61 pounds—the latter despite reducing fads.

Dr. Chenoweth ascribes the growth to better dietary and living conditions, although he points out that the increase has probably been going on for hundreds of years. The elimination of many childhood diseases has also contributed to the higher average.

A life-walk of 65,000 miles is made by the average American; reason enough to take care of the feet. Yet nine of ten persons over 50 have foot defects. And 80 percent of schoolgirls, 65 percent of schoolboys, suffer some form of foot trouble. Flat-feet afflict 8,000,000 persons.

To correct these ailments there are 8,000 chiropodists in the nation. There are also 850 corrective shoes and uncounted foot devices. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent every year because of foot neglect.

At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts Chiropody Association in Boston, 500 leading eastern chiropodists and physicians met to discuss what ails the nation's feet. A total of seventy-three forms of foot disease were recognized and discussed.

The gopher or ground squirrel of Montana is, when asleep, really asleep. A recent account tells of the discovery of the winter nest of a gopher 69 inches below ground. The nest, spherical, was made of matted dried grass. The animal, when lifted up, made only incipient movements, and was cold to the touch. Placed in the sunshine, the gopher did not stir until an hour had passed. At that time it began to move about, but a considerably longer time elapsed before it was really awake. It at once went to work digging another nest.

Proverbially sleeper than the gopher is the groundhog, who comes out of his hole to regulate flannel undies. Actually sleeper is the 3-toed *Ai*—famed, fabled.

EDUCATION

OLD Heidelberg is seeing new changes under the nazi regime. These are at once more democratic and more autocratic. Herr Rektor Groh, for example, has become Fuehrer Groh in the matter of title. He functions as the little local Hitler.

Third most important university officer is Ernst Kreuzer, a simple student who heads the nazi student union. Kreuzer outranks the professors, has the official backing of the Berlin government. He does not seem to flunk many courses. There were 215 teachers before the nazis came to power in 1933; now there are 180, only 99 of whom are pre-nazi, none of whom are anti-nazi. Many Jewish professors have been ousted. Jewish endowments are retained—under different names.

Courses offered in law: Family Heredity, German Military Law, Folk & Race. In philosophy: Ancient German Religion, Folk Community. In history: World War, German Right to Colonies, Being and Action of German Soldiery. In student-faculty discussion groups: German Claims in Czechoslovakia, Race Laws, Healthy Inheritance, Eastward Expansion of Germany, Labor Service & Military Law.

Half the philosophy department teaching-staff is new men. This department was strong in "radicals" or liberals. More than half the medical staff is replacements. That department included many scholarly Hebrews. In science, theology, law, about a third of the staff is new and nazi-minded. What price academic freedom?—remembering of course that Heidelberg is, and has been, state-owned and should (as some claim) reflect state tendencies.

Pressure is being applied in Switzerland to make Romansch an official fourth language. Romansch, spoken by some 40,000 persons, closely resembles its parent tongue, Latin. It has been announced that by the end of the year Swiss citizens may be asked to vote on the question.

Spending, in 1934, \$137.69 per pupil in education, New York state had the highest average cost in the country, according to a report issued to the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes. Lowest average cost was in Mississippi, \$24.50. The average for the entire country was \$73.58. Nearest average was Wisconsin, spending \$74.87 per pupil during the year.

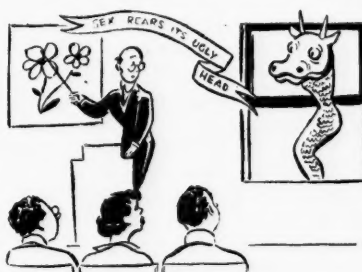
Of the 26,000,000 school children in the United States, nearly 10,000,000 attended the schools of six states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Ohio, and California. New York and Pennsylvania each had enrollments of more than 2,000,000.

Kindergarten enrollment dropped 16.8 per cent between 1932 and 1934, but there was a large increase in second-year

high school enrollments and in the number of students taking post-graduate high school courses.

About 57 per cent of the 242,929 school buildings in 1934 were classified as "one room." Percentage painted red was not indicated. Thirty-three states increased their contribution to the cost of school systems, paying 23.4 per cent of the total cost, with local funds making up the balance.

For years the colleges and universities have made their province practically everything which concerns human life. But until comparatively recently they have shied away, spinster fashion, from any



study of sex relations and married life.

At present there are 250 colleges giving courses on various phases of married life, as well as 100 consultation centers. Fifteen of the colleges give instruction in birth control; 100 step within the doors of the marital chamber.

Pioneer in family life instruction is Dr. Ernest R. Groves, of the University of North Carolina. In 1927 he began teaching a course in preparation for marriage. Today it is the most popular elec-

tive course in the university. Men and women are taught separately.

At the University of Southern California is Dr. Paul Popenoe, who favors mixed classes. Dr. Popenoe believes that a girl of 25 who aims at marriage had better not wait much longer; chances of being married after 30 grow slim.

Prof. Edward L. Conlon, of Loyola University, Chicago, points out the earmarks of true love: "exclusiveness, constancy, patience, consideration, and self-sacrifice." Mere passion, he says, "has a come-and-go feeling, takes in any or all members of the opposite sex, makes unreasonable demands."

Teach your child to understand music before giving him or her lessons on the instrument of your choice, is the plea of Roy D. Welch, professor of music at Princeton University. Professor Welch, speaking before the annual conference of the Secondary Education Board, suggested a minimum of two years' informal training through discussions or amateur choral groups. Technical proficiency should not be stressed, nor children bored with lessons, until they know something of what music really is.

The publication of a Bible dictionary written a thousand years ago by a Jewish scholar, and forgotten for eight hundred, gives promise of clearing up a number of controversies over the wording of the English Revised Version.

David ben Abraham al-Fasi, a Moroccan Jew who later resided in Jerusalem, made the study of the Old Testament, writing with Hebrew characters but in Arabic words. Only in recent years was the dictionary found, in scattered fragments. Editor of the republished work is Dr. Solomon L. Skoss, professor of Arabic at Dropsie College in Philadelphia.

ENTERTAINMENT

THIS is open season for polls and like diversions. Of paramount interest to New Yorkers and all lovers of the theater is the selection of Maxwell Anderson's "High Tor," by the New York Drama Critics' Circle, as the best play of the season. The prize is a silver plaque of a scene from the old John Street Theater. Mr. Anderson's "Winterset" received the initial award of the Circle last year.

Fourteen votes were required to win the prize, from among eighteen newspaper and magazine drama commentators. "High Tor" won nine votes on the first ballot. "Johnny Johnson" was next with five. "Daughters of Atreus" and "You Can't Take It With You" each received two votes. Eleven ballots were taken before the necessary number of votes were given to "High Tor."

In radio come the selections of the Women's National Radio Committee. Best musical program was that of the Ford Motor Company. Best variety program, Rudy Vallee's "Varieties," sponsored by Standard Brands. Best news program, Philco's Boake Carter. Best children's program, Dorothy Gordon's "Children's Corner." Best drama program, Lever Brothers' Radio Theater.

Women's tastes evidently differ from those of radio editors. In the poll conducted by the New York *World-Telegram* last January, the Jack Benny program of Jello was considered the best on the air. The Fred Allen, Rudy Vallee, Bing Crosby, and Radio Theater programs were all rated ahead of the classical music programs, and even there the program of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Or-

chestra was chosen. Irene Wicker's "Singing Lady" program was preferred among children's hours. Boake Carter and the Radio Theater received firsts in both polls.

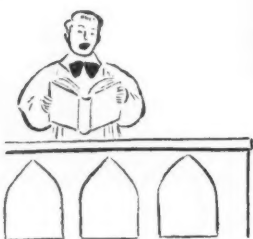
"Sweetheart" Nelson Eddy is a he-male sphinx—nimble-throated co-star of waltzing "Maytime." He is silent, energetic, non-committal, baritone that he is. He will sing in concerts six times a week for two months at a time when he feels like it.

The lad is one of the screen's best-dressed, with a flower in his button-hole and striped pants on his nether limbs. He gets up early too, rides a horse, is fond of wolfhounds.

Once he was a reporter on Philadelphia papers—*Press, Ledger, Bulletin*; he still likes to meet newspaper men. He reads Richard Harding Davis and O'Henry and lugs them around with him in a bag. He comes from Providence, Rhode Island, where his parents were both singers; started work as a Providence choir-boy . . .

President Van Buren is one of his ancestors. He has written advertising copy, made bellowful phonograph records, learned 32 operatic roles. He is handsome, a nordic blonde, and good natured; collects pictures of people with striking heads and fancy clothes.

His Female in "Maytime"—redolent of Peggy Wood—is the w.k. MacDonald who used to prance about with Maurice Chevalier, the French fidget. She is good, and



Eddy seems to have the stuff. Says he: "My job is to interpret another man's work as well as I can." Thus he is fair to Organized Authors' Rights.

New pictures and pictures-to-be revel among the fields of music, history, literature, and biography in hotcha style. Some are terrible—but among the better bets, recommended, are the following:

Captains Courageous, saga of the fishing fleets based on the late Rudyard Kipling's famous story.

The Prince and the Pauper will unfold the crude magnificence of the old English court as pictured by Mark Twain.

High, Wide and Handsome, epic story of a great industry in the days when the first pipe-line flowed "liquid gold."

Wee Willie Winkie, Shirley Temple picture based on an adaptation of Kipling's W.W.W. story.

Quality Street, a screen version of the play by Sir James M. Barrie.

The Road Back, adaptation of Erich Remarque's novel of post-war days.

You Can't Take it With You will picture an outstanding stage success.

Gone with the Wind will reproduce the historic scenes of the vastly popular Southern novel.

Ever Since Eve, in which the demure business girl struggles with the glamorous butterfly in the same personality.

Madame Walewska, love story in the life of Napoleon.

The Buccaneer, the life of Jean La Fitte, patriot and privateer of the bad old New Orleans.

Dead End, story of tragedy in childhood on the New York waterfront.

The Toast of New York, built against the background of post-Civil War America.

Slave Ship, a story of the hideous old slave days.

Arabian Nights, with the prismatic colors of old Bagdad.

When You're in Love, a distinctive musical feature.

Top of the Town, musical extravaganza with rhythmic dances.

Seventh Heaven, soundly based on the stage success.

Maytime, musical romance.

Boy Meets Girl, a Hollywood comedy and stage success.

Parnell, historical drama founded on the life of Ireland's uncrowned king.

The Soldier and the Lady, Jules Verne's Russian melodrama.

Prisoner of Zenda, Anthony Hope's adventurous romance.

Pride and Prejudice, based on Jane Austen's classic.

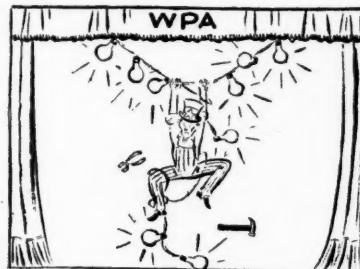
Propaganda-shriekers at last may not cry alone of the subversive influence of utility trusts, Wall street magnates, newspaper chains. Tirading tongues may now lash

a government-sponsored project.

At the Ritz Theatre, New York, the Living Newspaper division of the Federal Theatre has produced "Power," a biting drive for public ownership of utilities. The pleas of farmers for electric service, of all consumers for lower light bills, a satiric presentation of the frauds of holding companies, and the light relief of a parent explaining to his little daughter that the government would be inefficient if allowed to supply electricity,—these are all presented in the arguments for government ownership. Author of the play is Arthur Arent.

Although the WPA actor averages only \$23.86 a week, he makes \$200 a year more than the average professional who receives \$200 a week. The difference lies in the continuity of employment. Where the average \$200 a week professional earns \$1020 a year—being employed for but a short period, the WPA actor earns \$1240.72 a year—at employment for 52 weeks.

These figures are based on Broadway productions, and were made by "The Billboard," weekly amusement trade paper. In 1936, 115 casts* gave 4714 performances in new plays. Average for each cast was 5.12 weeks per play. Previous sur-



veys have revealed six of seven actors engaged in but one play a year. Incomes of professionals are also lowered by agents' fees and by salary reductions.

SPORTS

APRIL marks the transition from winter sports to summer sports, from indoors to outdoors. For the masses hockey and basketball give way to baseball. Horse-racing moves northward from Florida to Maryland and Kentucky. Ice carnivals yield to circuses. The trout season opens. Crews launch their shells. Golf tournaments begin. Tennis rackets are restrung.

Hockey's own world series, for the Stanley Cup, saw the New York Rangers battling with the Detroit Red Wings, 3 out of 5 games beginning on April 6. That New York, especially, likes its ice sports is shown by four nights of capacity crowds at Madison Square Garden, 65,000 spectators in all, for the annual ice carnival at Easter-time.

Baseball began on April 23, with the President throwing out the first ball at Washington. The world champions of last year, New York's Yankees—with the highest paid player, Lou Gehrig, and the highest paid manager, Joe McCarthy—are favored to win the American League pennant again this year. St. Louis is rated best in the National League. Altogether the sixteen major league clubs have a salary list exceeding \$3,200,000, proof that professional baseball is big business. Gehrig, home-run king since Babe Ruth's retirement, draws \$36,000 and Dizzy Dean, the eccentric Cardinal pitcher, accepted \$25,000 after his unsuccessful annual hold-out for more.

The season's first golf tournament, limited to "masters," was won by Byron

Nelson, wonderboy, on April 5. It was the fourth running of this newest of golf tournaments, at Bobby Jones' own course at Atlanta. Jones himself captured twenty-ninth place in a field of forty-three, showing how the mighty can fall when in retirement. It was only six years ago that Jones won in a single season all four of the world's championship tournaments, here and in Great Britain, taking both amateur and open.

Trial races to select a defender for the America's Cup begin off Newport in May, called the Preliminary Series. In June comes the Observation Series, in July the Trial Series. And for July 31 is scheduled the first race for the America's Cup.



Ranger, Yankee, and Rainbow will contest for the honor of defender. T.O.M. Sopwith, English airplane manufacturer, is again the challenger.

Accusing the United States Lawn Tennis Association of narrow-mindedness, Vincent Richards, former indoor singles champion, urges open tennis competition. Sanctioning of matches between amateurs and professionals would, he declares, give the game a modern democratic basis. Richards believes that the United States this year has the best chance to win the Davis Cup that it has had in several seasons. "Donald Budge should get the No. 1 singles assignment. He can beat any other amateur in the world. Sidney Wood should be awarded the other individual job. When he's at the top of his game, he is capable of knocking off anybody. Johnny Van Ryn should be paired with Budge in the doubles. Johnny is still the best tandem contender we have. With that line-up I think we could conquer Australia, the strongest obstacle in the path to the cup."

Splash-splash-stroke-going-up! Oxford slides in three lengths ahead of Cambridge on the river Thames. It is the eighty-ninth boat-race between the twin universities of England, and the first win for Oxford since 1923. Only twice has the dark blue beaten the light blue since the World War.

The course winds for four miles and 374 yards, from Putney Bridge to Mortlake. Cambridge, defeated, was a 3 to 1 favorite; and the Cambridge coxswain, carrying crutches, was T. M. Hunter, a Harvard American who is studying abroad.

Oxford ran the race in 22 minutes, 39 seconds, slowest since 1877 when a dead-heat took place. The course record, set by Cambridge in 1934, is 18:3.

The dark blue cleaned up in the last quarter-mile under perfect weather conditions against a skinnier light-blue outfit. In the earlier stages of the race it was nip and tuck, but mostly nip.

Oxford has one potential advantage over Cambridge in athletic contests; it gets the American and Canadian Rhodes Scholars who are generally brawny and make the teams. Brasenose College is the local boilermaker's union. Cambridge relies, for the most part, on anemic home-talent. Coxswain Hunter, depressed by the result, told reporters "I won't talk."

The series began in 1829. Total score: Cambridge 47, Oxford 41.

The centenary running of the Grand National at Aintree, England (actually only the ninety-ninth) was won by a slow Royal Mail, with Evan Williams up. The purse was valued at \$50,250. H. L. Thomas' horse, striding and jumping in perfect form, came home in 9 minutes 59.6 seconds. The course record of 9:20.4 is held by Golden Miller, an also-ran in the present race, and was set in 1934.

Not one of six American entries finished. Best showing was made by Flying Minutes, of Kentucky Derby ancestry, who was up with the leaders until he fell five jumps from home. What Have You, after trying to break away from his jockey, refused to start until the other

entries had covered a hundred-yard stretch. The other four, including Didoric,



favorite of the Americans, fell by the way.

Second place was carried off by J. Rank's Cooleen, quoted at 33 to 1. Royal Mail bore odds of 100 to 6. Ego favored next to Golden Miller, was fourth, with Pucka Belle third. Golden Miller did not finish.

The attendance of King George and Queen Elizabeth was the first visit of a royal party in 14 years. They viewed the race from the box of Lord Derby, after receiving the traditional British three cheers. Thousands lined the course from early morning on. "Tattersalls"—a circle of licensed bookmakers—was patronized by thousands laying wagers of two shillings upwards. Trade was stimulated by hopes of achieving better odds than later pari-mutuel payments.

Next English horse classic will be Derby Day on June 2, but Americans look forward to our own Kentucky Derby to be run off at Churchill Downs on Saturday, May 8.

PEOPLE

A MAN of varied moods is Michigan's bachelor-Governor, *Frank Murphy*. Last year, when he resigned his job as U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines to run for the governorship of his home state, news commentators called him "dynamic" as well as red-headed; he had earned the title, as a judge of criminal courts, as Detroit's aggressive early-depression mayor, as last American governor and first American ambassador to the Islands. At the moment he is known as the man who has failed to enforce what law has been invoked in the confusion and violence of Michigan labor disputes.

Born 44 years ago, second in a family of five children, he early impressed his teachers and associates with his intellectual force, and undoubted qualities of leadership. At 17 he entered the University of Michigan; at 30, already successful in legal practice, known in Detroit as "The prosecutor who never lost a case," he became the youngest criminal court judge ever to sit on the city bench. In 1930 he was elected mayor of the city, by a landslide vote. His candidacy, the story goes, resulted from a complex of

emotions: it gave a newspaper-editor friend an issue for a circulation comeback; it gave Murphy, a devout Catholic, a chance to run against a K.K.K. opponent. He opened the campaign with a Bryanesque announcement, still quoted by his political friends and enemies: "What this town needs is the dawn of a new day, the dew and sunshine of a new morning."

As "Dew and Sunshine," he made admirable executive appointments, demonstrated a combined force and tact which brought him through a critical period in a hard-hit industrial center. His relief measures, which ran the city heavily into debt, were offset by rigid budgetary control, drastic economies in city affairs.

Seeing many matters eye to eye with President Roosevelt—he had, as a youth, been deeply influenced by the trust-busting T.R.—he went to the Philippines at a difficult moment, on the eve of the first step towards independence. His administration there was a successful one: he cut Island expenses from \$79,000,000 to \$59,000,000, balanced the budget; established an eight-hour law, introduced votes for

women, reformed the parole system, reorganized the judicial procedure.

As Governor of the Islands, he enjoyed a salary of \$18,000, expense allowances amounting to \$125,000, two palaces, and a yacht. These he resigned to run as Democratic candidate in a Republican state for a \$5,000 a year job—which he got. His boom-days fortune, which he owed in part to friendly tips from his friend Walter Chrysler, was wiped out in the crash; when he left Detroit, one paper ran the headline, "Murphy Leaves City. Broke." A hostile paper ran the same headline, minus the comma.

Realist, idealist, reformer, practical politician, humanitarian—his relief administration in Detroit, carried out on a scale which obviously could never be liquidated from local revenues, did much to bring the federal government into the relief business. His present labor policies, his reluctance to interfere with sit-down strikes in the automobile industry, may eventually put Uncle Sam into the automotive business.

Erich Ludendorff of Tutzling, near Munich, was top international strategist in the World War. He was virtual dictator of Germany from 1916 to 1918. He was Hindenburg's braintruster. He "discovered" Adolf Hitler. Now he is 72.

This brilliant general—the Feldherr of the Reich—staged the beer-hall putsch of 1923 jointly with Hitler. The putsch failed. Thereafter the pair of conspirators disagreed, for Ludendorff is very testy. The retired chief-militarist devoted himself to neo-paganism with his neurologist wife, Frau Mathilde, and has become the world's most bitter anti-Jew, anti-Christian, anti-Mason, anti-Bolshevist. His World War memoirs are the best obtainable; his post-war military books are of outstanding interest. He is against adventures in Spain.

Now Ludendorff and Hitler have become reconciled after many years of post-putsch estrangement. Hitler will allow free reign to Ludendorff's religious and anti-religious views, will pay more attention to his considered opinions. *The Feldherr* (Field Lord), in turn, will give his benediction and technical advice to the nazi regime from which, up to now, he has turned aside in disapproval. Ludendorff dislikes Italy, for one thing, and has been much opposed to Hitler's cooperation with Mussolini and his Italification of Germany along Mussolini lines. He thinks that Thor, Wotan, and Siegfried are far better allies than the Iron Duce.

Ludendorff believes that Russia is much too Christian—that is, that her social theories are too humble and humanitarian. But Field Marshal August Mackensen, pro-nazi World War headliner, insists that Germany must fight Russia because the latter is not Christian enough. Prince Rupert of Bavaria, the other World War field-marshal, keeps quiet and does not want to fight anybody. He is an ar-

dent Catholic, an anti-nazi, pretender to the Bavarian and British thrones.

Maxwell Anderson, author of three currently successful plays on Broadway, and winner for the second year of the second annual New York Drama Critics' prize, was a newspaper and magazine man from 1914 to 1924. Prior to that he had taught school in North Dakota and at



Stanford University in California. In 1914 he received an M.A. from Stanford. Born December 15, 1888, in Atlantic, Pa., he was married to Margaret Haskett in 1911. They have three children. Mr. Maxwell has been author or co-author of 19 plays, among them "What Price Glory," "Saturday's Children," "Elizabeth the Queen," and "Winterset." The latter play won the first Drama Critics' prize.

Dewey, Edmund Thomas, lawyer, he is listed. Racketeers have more pungent names for him. Only 35 years old, he has broken up the racketeering circles in New York by relentless perseverance. Before taking his present post as special assistant prosecutor in the Racket and Vice Investigation in 1935, he had been United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1933—the youngest ever to hold this job, which is ranked most important federal post next to the Attorney-Generalship.

His success in this job led to his appointment, after a year of private practice and a year of special tax and criminal prosecution, to the task of chief racketeer buster. Events leading to the job were: District Attorney William C. Dodge was accused by a grand jury of taking no definite action against his Tammany Democratic associates. Democratic Governor Herbert Lehman of New York advised Dodge to appoint a special prosecutor, and gave him a list of four names—all Republicans—to choose from. Dewey was one of the four; the others, George Medalie, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and Charles Tuttle recommended Dewey for the post.

Dewey took quarters in the Woolworth Building, and with a staff of 20 lawyers and a number of accountants, investigators, and detectives he began his work. His record of success is strung out through the newspaper headlines. Last year he sent "Lucky" Luciano to jail; this year he has been working on restaurant extortionists.

Tall, black-eyed, black-haired, black-

mustached, he was born in Owosso, Mich., where, in his youth, he edited his father's newspaper. After the University of Michigan he went to Columbia, obtaining his law degree in 1925.

William Orville Douglas, who wended his way eastward from the state of Washington by riding the brake rods of a trans-continental freight train, is rumored to succeed Chairman James M. Landis of the Securities and Exchange Commission. With six cents in his pocket he entered Columbia Law School. With a present membership on the SEC and a reputation which Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago summed up as the nation's "outstanding professor of law," he will enter his predicted new job.

Born in Minnesota in 1898, the son of a poor Presbyterian minister, he worked his way through Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., by doing odd jobs, being graduated in 1920. For two years he taught high school in Yakima, where he met his future wife, Mildred Riddle. Then came the brake rods and Columbia. In his last year he taught three courses on the side, and wrote a legal text-book for a correspondence course.

There followed two years with a large Manhattan law firm, where he found he had no taste for Wall Street. He returned to Columbia to teach. In 1928 Yale wooed him away. Joseph P. Kennedy, whose place on the SEC he later took, drafted him away from the lush Sterling professorship at Yale in 1934 to conduct the SEC investigation of 200,000 protective committees.

Slim of figure, sandy-haired, with a versatile grin that flashes from geniality to grimness with startling quickness, he is well-liked by Landis, and reciprocates by agreeing with Landis principles. Political observers regard him as a zealot for no party. Meticulous in mind, he is careless in dress, likes bridge and movies.

Obituary

Frederick William MacMonnies, sculptor, 74, March 22.

John Drinkwater, English author of the play "Abraham Lincoln," 54, March 25.

Fred L. Maytag, Iowa washing-machine manufacturer, 79, March 26.

Benjamin K. Focht, Congressman from Pennsylvania, 74, March 27.

James B. Frazer, who served Tennessee as Governor and Senator, 80, March 28.

Albert O. Brown, Governor of New Hampshire, 1922-23, 84, March 28.

Julius Manger, hotel owner, March 28.

William M. Butler, who managed the Coolidge campaign and became Senator from Massachusetts, 76, March 29.

Achmed Izzet Pasha, world war commander of Turkish armies, 73, April 1.

Talcott Williams Powell, journalist, 36, April 4.

Ralph W. Ince, noted film director, 50, April 11.

MAN of the MONTH

**Hitler, central hub of
the European wheel**

By ROGER SHAW

ADOLF HITLER of Germany is our man of the month. Some of His enemies would seek to call Him an anti-man; others, a non-man. Be that as it may.

Here is the central hub of the European wheel, virtual storm-center of the restless world today. Keep your eye on Hitler. He has changed Germany, changed the Treaty of Versailles, and may change other things before He gets through.

Hitler is virtually at war with the Jewish international, the Catholic international, the Protestant international, and the Marxian international, as well as New York's Mayor LaGuardia, who is fast becoming international. He is the enemy of organized labor all over the globe; the guy who socked the unions in the Reich. He is fighting the legal half of Spain—that is, the duly elected Valencia government. There is even a dissident nazi faction—Otto Strasser's Black Front of Prague-in-exile—that would like to bump Him off.

The pudgy-fat little Fuehrer is also on bad terms with Stalin's Russia, Benes' Czechoslovakia, France under Leon Blum, Austria under Kurt Schuschnigg, and the Trotsky factionalists who would like to murder Hitler and Stalin both. The British imperialists hate His rising German imperialism with a cold and selfish fury; there is even a group of Italian fascists who distrust Him. In Japan arose a liberal clamor against the German-Japanese alliance signed not so long ago; certain

We shaved Hitler. Without His funny mustache He looks brighter, stronger, less clownish than Charlie Chaplin, shown below. The Fuehrer's little brush has made Him a figure of world fun

N.Y. fairs have placed His effigy in shooting-galleries. In Mexico His name is anathema, and so it goes.

On the other hand, Hitler has some friends. Officially, Italy and Japan are His pals. So are Hungary and probably Finland, each with axes to grind. Tories of the world are inclined to admire Him as once they admired Metternich. So do fascist fragments everywhere: Mosley's British blackshirts, French Croix de Feu, Iron Guard in Rumania, Metaxas of Greece, O'Duffy's Irish blueshirts, Klan-like elements of America. And Hitler, too, has the unified support of many sensible Germans—Germans, indeed, who are in no sense nazi-minded.

This is not hard to understand. Hitler is V in a series of great Germanists: Wallenstein, Frederick the Great, Stein, Bismarck, Fuehrer. Fifth in this line, Hitler has broken the Versailles Treaty which all good Germans, regardless of party, rebelled against. He has done it effectively.



Germany is now an independent country.

Reparations—war indemnities—were virtually done away with in 1932, before Hitler came to power. That is true. But after Hitler came open rearmament on a vast scale; by air, land, and sea. Conscription was reintroduced. The Saar coal-basin was triumphantly regained, with its million inhabitants. Rivers and waterways were placed again under German national control. The Rhineland area was defiantly remilitarized. Belgium severed her post-war alliance with France at the German behest. Only in the matter of Austrian annexation—forbidden by





FOUR PHOTOS FROM BLACK STAR



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How Hitler looked as an Austrian baby and as an Austrian boy many years ago. Ancient swastika crosses dot Lambach Abbey, where He went to school, and these impressed Him (see enlargement) at the age of 8. The swastika is now the "Aryan" emblem of the nazi movement—straight from the ancient Lambach fountain-arch pictured here, musty, romantic



sonally unpleasant; all of them get things done.

There is an eternal argument between wisecracks as to whether Hitler controls

the Junker-ridden regular army, or vice versa. One or the other is the German Supreme Court—but which? The answer is simple enough. There are two factions in the general staff, neither of them nazi. One faction, however, is pro-nazi; the other is anti-nazi. With the nazis on top of Germany, the pro-nazi Blomberg faction of the general staff is on top too—but the anti-nazi Fritsch faction is still there, quiet for the nonce. Pro-nazi staffmen hate Russia and want peace in the west; anti-nazi staffmen would like to use Russia against the west. Both factions, as Junker officers, continue to perform their duties loyally and non-politically. But should Hitler collapse, the regular army and its general staff would take things over. After that, who knows? It will certainly never be the communists, poor fellows.

Hitler is the perfect self-made man, if there ever was one. He admits it Himself, boasts about it, but it has given Him a tremendous inferiority complex when

Versailles—has Hitler failed to date. Now the matters of lost colonies, Danzig, Memel, North Bohemia have come to the fore; very much to the fore, under threat of a Hitler putsch against Russia. Versailles is as dead as a doornail, save for German ex-territory now owned by the former robberly Allies.

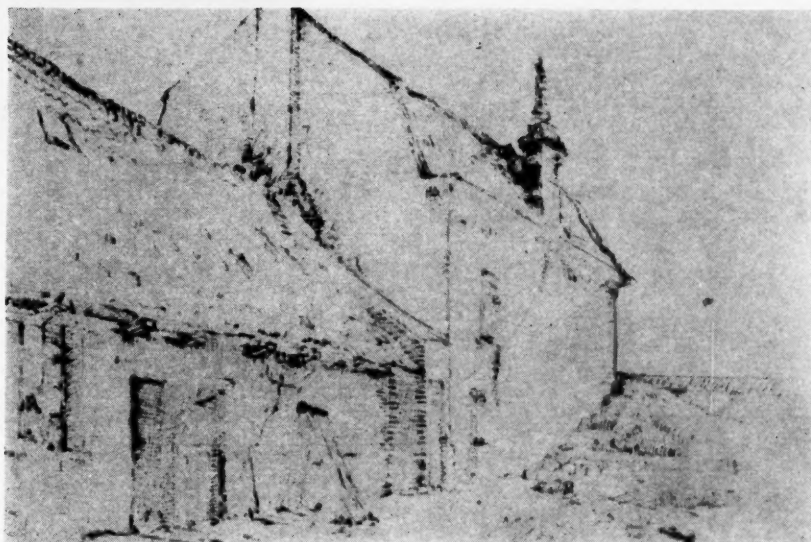
At home Hitler has done bad and good. Anti-Jew laws, sterilization, abolition of states' rights, militarization, censorship, no strikes and no unions, the unemployed reduced from 6 million to 1½ million. Social conditions have been improved unquestionably, education has been revised, remarkable roads are under construction. Private capitalism has been converted in-

to a rigidly controlled state-capitalism. The rich, who brought Hitler into being, are losing enthusiasm; the poor, who formerly opposed Him, are being won over en masse. Peasants and peasant land-holdings have been hitched together by hereditary laws, with mortgage-foreclosures cancelled. Factory workers have been getting free vacation-trip boat-rides. Germany was irreligious but legally church-ridden. The nazis are seeing to that too.

Hitler's lieutenants have been a funny, foreign crew: Estonian Rosenberg, Egyptian Hess, Argentine Darre, Harvard Hanfstaengl, N.Y. Schacht, Polish-corridor Ludendorff, Swede-by-marriage Goering, French-faced Goebbels, others this and that, some Austrian like Hitler Himself. Rosenberg served in the Russian army *against* Germany in 1914; Hess, Darre, the great ace Goering, as German war flyers. Most of these men are per-



Reinhold Hanisch is an Austrian artist who used to sell Hitler's water colors and sketches back in 1909, when He was starving in a Jewish refuge in Vienna! In 1914 Hitler enlisted in the German army and fought four years on the western front. He is shown here in war uniform, when His mustache was a super-kaiser. In center: new German postage stamp and an early sketch by the artist Adolph. Stamp shows the most conscientious official effort to strengthen Hitler's features. Compare with "shaved" photo



faced with Junker soldiers and aristocrats like the general staffmen and the late President Hindenburg. He understands the workers' and peasants' psychology better probably than do the "proletarian" Russian leaders, but an ex-slave is often the harshest of slave-drivers. He claims He has no bank account, but His Munich paper has made Him rich enough to refuse an official salary. He likes art and music, cares nothing for the worldly extravagances which so delight the gaudy Goering. Only Charlie Chaplin (Jewish) duplicates His mustache, a fact which makes many think of Him as a clownlike figure of fun.

He is not a figure of fun, however, and this it is well to remember. A heckling crowd of London Cockneys might be able to laugh Him out of office, but it would take many millions of Russians to bayonet Him out. Adolf Hitler has the courage of His convictions, take it or leave it.

Anti-semitism has been His dumbest innovation—His super-boner. Jews of the world were Germany's best international friends in the bad days of the World War, and the Versailles days thereafter. They had hated Czarist Russia, considered Ger-

many their kultur-al homeland; German Jews fought splendidly in the fieldgray ranks at the front. The tale that Jews stabbed the German army in the back in 1918 is so utterly silly as to need no denial. Allied propagandists actually complained of the wartime friendliness of Jews for Germany.

Hitler ought to know all this, and doubtless does. Some of the nazis privately admit it; have done so to the writer. The Fuehrer is a professional patriot and eternal war veteran; a man of '14. Yet He has turned against His country's best potential pals, against a loyal race which was of far more use to Germany in the World War than were the befuddled polyglots of Austria or Turkey. It is a paradox that today Hitler's foreign admirers are those Tories who were Germany's bitterest foes in the war; His foreign opponents—mostly liberals—include many whose sympathies were at least partially German in 1914-18 and in the days of



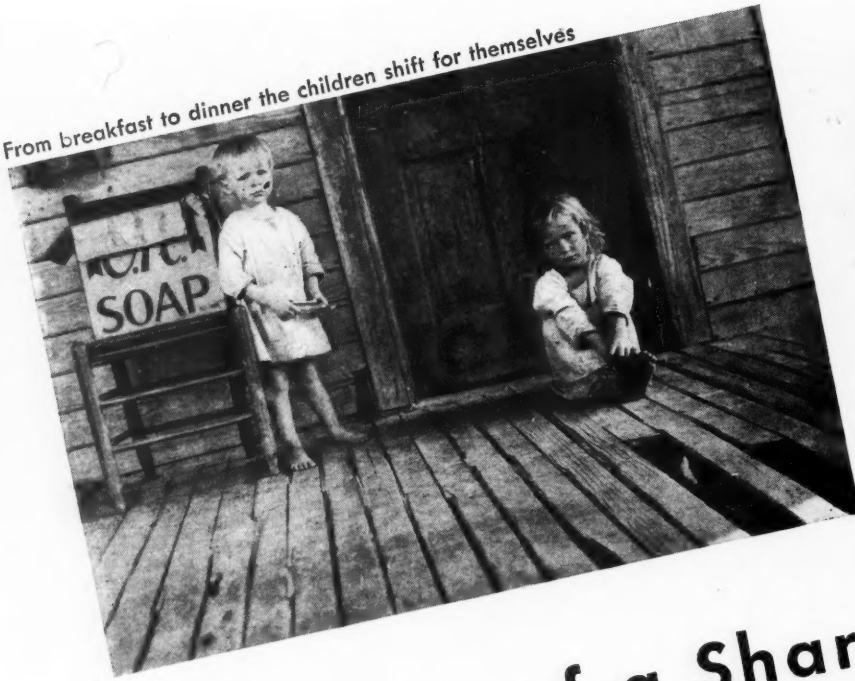
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Versailles and the Ruhr, which came after.

As for the good old Bolshevik Bogey—which He invokes overtime and ad nauseam—Stalin has far more reason to fear it than Hitler. Doubtless Hitler knows this too.

His militarized "wars" of bluff have so far succeeded admirably, without direct bloodshed. Somebody had to do the Versailles-venging job. It was He.

From breakfast to dinner the children shift for themselves



Surrounded by cotton, the cotton picker herself is in rags

The Life of a Sharecropper

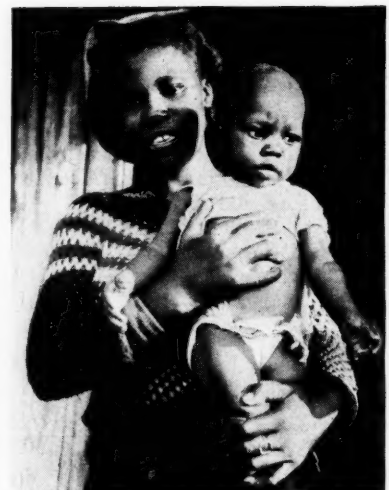
Four, maybe five,
in the family bed



Strikers, they lost their homes and were beaten besides



Evicted share-croppers, in a makeshift tent village



Fifteen years old and a mother



Before the photographer left, the porch collapsed. Now they use the back door



Young in years; but her face is lined and her hands are gnarled



The plantation store, where credit is given—for a price



Resting in the fields. They had two seasons of school

ALAN S. HACKER took his camera into Arkansas and Mississippi to record for our readers, and perhaps for posterity, the life of a sharecropper. He carried with him also a motion-picture camera, and made a movie that is soon to be shown under the title "America's Disinherited."

These share-croppers, Mr. Hacker tells us, often are intelligent though uneducated. They are deeply religious. A study of 300 families indicates an annual income per family of \$262, from its share of the crop when sold. Rent takes \$50 out of that. Unless the family is large, help has to be hired to pick the cotton quickly when the bolls opened. Food bills, with interest, must be paid at the store. Left, on the average, is \$62 per family per year, for all other needs including midwives and patent medicines.

The young mother at the left lives with her husband and their son, and ten other relatives, in a three-room shack that contains two beds and a crib.

Large plantations run from 5000 to 50,000 acres, with a share-cropping family for each 25 acres. One store supplies all families. It is profitable for the owner, for there is no competition and prices are high. "Doodlum" books, scrip in denominations from one to fifty cents, sometimes are provided by the landlord-owner.

The cropper usually is not allowed to grow even a small crop of peas, because every inch of land is used for cotton. His three-m diet of meal, meat, and molasses is relieved only by canned goods.

Last month a House Committee rejected the President's proposal to buy land for resale to farm tenants.

Southern Tenant Farmers Union—where white meets black



"RED" CATHOLICS

in Spain

By MORRILL CODY

THE title "His Most Catholic Majesty" was not bestowed upon the kings of Spain as any empty gesture, but because the people as well as the ruler were deeply religious. Such sentiments are not changed over night, and statements that the loyalists burn with passion against the church are inspired more by the fear that they may turn anti-religious at some time in the future than by any present facts. This is particularly true in the very centers of political freedom, Catalonia and the Basque country. A recent investigation by a French newspaper man indicates that the Basques are more devout now than they were before the outbreak of the civil war. He found that every battalion had its official priest, that clerics and soldiers were working side by side for the common good, and that one loyalist division had adopted the name of Ignacio Loyola as its official title.

Of course there have been church burnings and priest murders in some sections, but these have been considerably exaggerated for propaganda purposes. In the Basque country not one actual instance has been proved. Such outbursts can be laid in part to hysteria against whatever was within reach, or to resentment against wealthy religious orders which were contributing little or nothing to the spiritual or material welfare of the people.

Just prior to the civil war I spent parts of two years in "anarchist" Catalonia, largely in small hill towns and fishing villages, and not once did I encounter the faintest sign of anti-clerical feeling. Catholicism was so much a part of the lives of these people that it was never discussed or argued, any more than the acts of breathing or sleeping. The sole decorations in their homes were religious chromos; Sundays found every member of every family in the local church. To be irreligious was almost a crime!

Let us take the town of Cadaqués, a fishing village on the Costa Brava, sixty-odd miles north of Barcelona. It is a beautiful little town dominated by a large cathedral, and surrounded by terraces of

grape vines and glistening grey-green olive trees. Its 1200 somber-faced, black-clothed inhabitants eke out a bare living from the making of wine and olive oil, and from fishing for the sardine and anchovy. They live under conditions that are difficult, to say the least—no running water, no electricity or gas, no sewage system or method of garbage disposal. Medical attention is sketchy, and food consists mainly of fish and bread. Undernourishment is visible in most faces and skin diseases are common among the children due, I was told, to lack of vegetables.

Yet they are apparently a strong, hardy people who live to ripe old age. Their houses and their persons are clean, though water, which has to be carried from one of the three wells in the town, is a luxury and bathing in the delightful waters of the Mediterranean is unknown after the age of ten because they believe it to be immodest.

For this community there were four priests. Each lived in a house well above the average in appointments, maintained a servant or two, had his clothes tailored in Barcelona. They were fine men, well educated, kindly. They were treated with respect by their parishioners and they in turn acted with courtesy and poise. But they confined their activities strictly to the business of the church (baptisms, masses, and the like) and in other matters remained definitely aloof. Thus there was no opportunity for the church to become a political issue in the town. Aside from the fact that these poor people had to give of their meager earnings to support the priests, the arrangement was ideal.

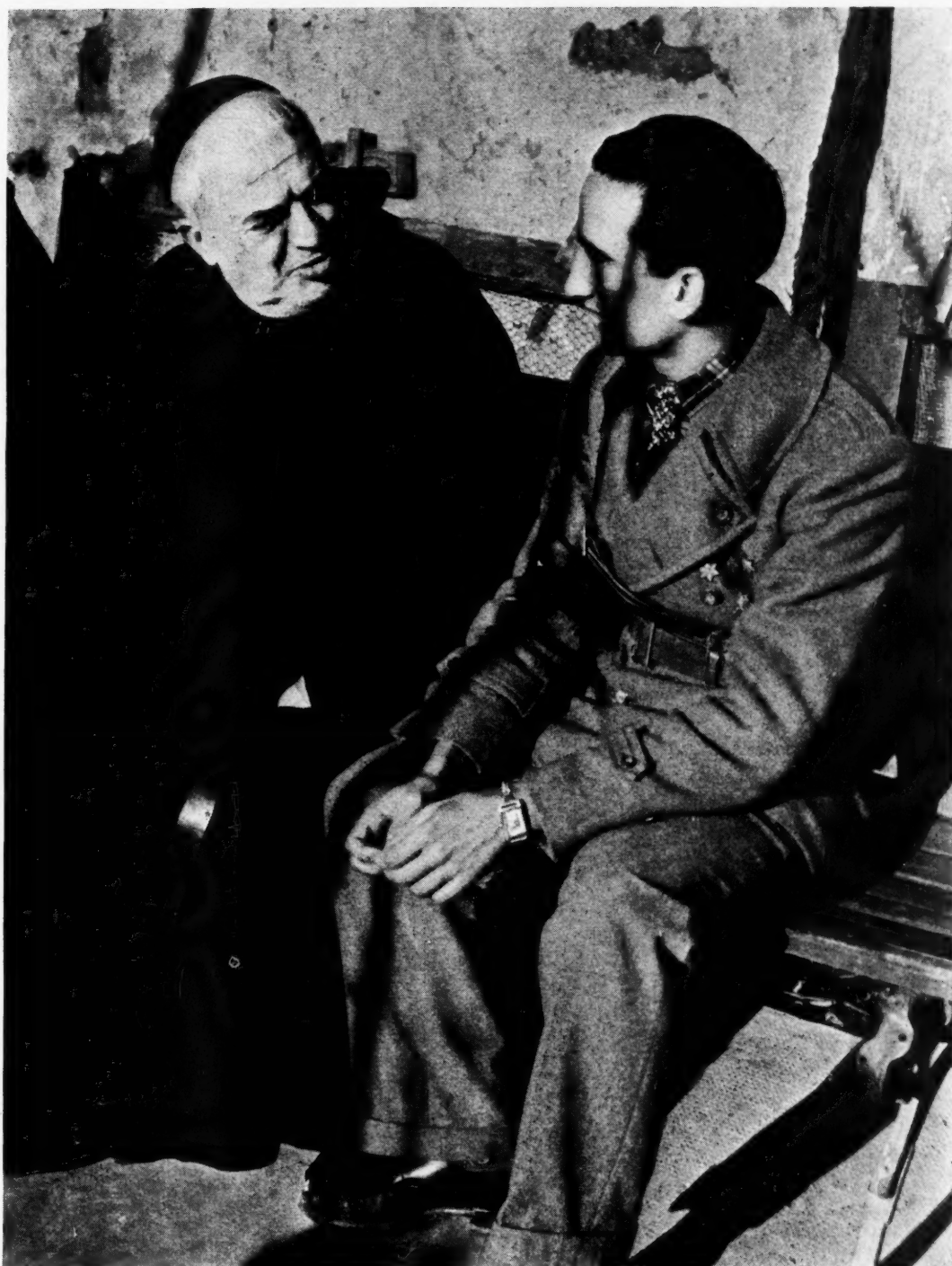
Politics, on the other hand, was a vital and much discussed question. Every noon, when the newspaper arrived at the café, groups of fishermen gathered to pore over it for an hour at a time. Uneducated as most of them are, these people know just what they want politically. They are not republicans, communists, or syndicalists. Party affiliation does not have great meaning to them. They simply want the right to live without inter-

ference, much as the early American colonists did; and for that right they are willing to fight.

The Catalans have been accused of failure to give substantial aid to Madrid in the war against the rebels. This is doubtless true. They learned to distrust the republican government, even in its short life, almost as much as they had distrusted the royal regime. Catalonia is the richest province in Spain, the most industrialized, and the greatest source of taxes for the Madrid government whatever its color. When Colonel Francesc Macia (the George Washington of Spanish freedom) proclaimed the independence of Catalonia he planned a separate country. Later, when the revolution spread all over Spain and the king was exiled, he consented to a loose federation of Spanish states, of which Catalonia would be one, but with 100 percent self-government in local affairs—leaving to Madrid only matters of defense and foreign relations.

"I have studied the history of the United States," he told me in an interview in 1932, "and I find much that parallels my plan." But in the actual government under the republicans things did not work out that way. Madrid continued the royalist system of stationing civil guards in every town, thus maintaining a strong military control of the entire country. These civil guards were from some other province, completely lacking in knowledge of local customs and free from local ties. Into their hands in a town like Cadaqués was given most of the police, judicial, and customs authority, while the mayor and his councilmen were almost devoid of power. I found the civil guards a decent lot, if somewhat superior in manner. But, however agreeable they might be, their presence was galling to the natives.

Then in the matter of taxation the Madrid government found itself dependent on Catalonia for much of the money necessary to meet expenses. Catalans could see no reason why they should not retain



**Loyalist soldiers and Catholic monks
share the d'Amorebieta abbey**

this wealth for local needs. Conflict. Hard feelings. It was inevitable. Only a hero of such mental and personal stature as Francesc Macia could cope with the question and keep both sides calm. His death was a very severe loss to Catalan tranquility.

Of course there were some improvements under the republic, especially along educational lines. Under the king, Cadaqués had used one room in a deserted house in the center of town as a school.

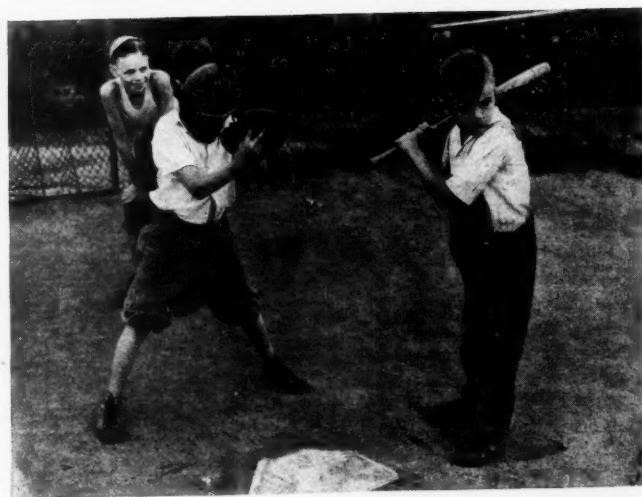
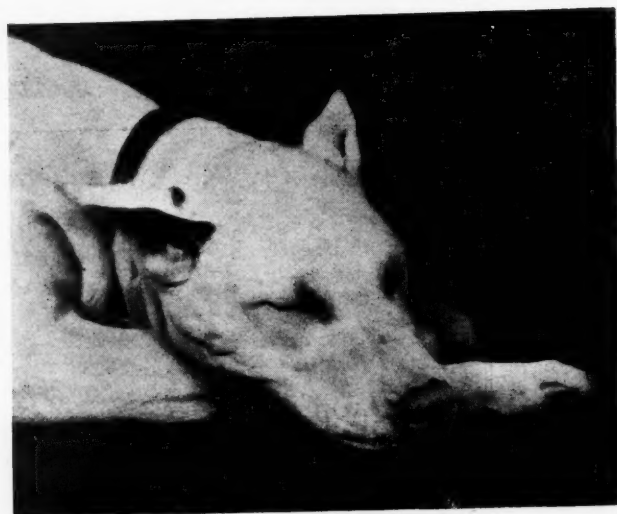
A young woman from another province was the sole teacher. But within a year of the revolution they had a fine new school building on a hill behind the town, surrounded with flower gardens and playgrounds. This school was the pride and joy of every inhabitant. And whereas during the Primo de Rivera dictatorship Catalans were forbidden to learn to read and write

their own language, now the children are given instruction in both Catalan and Spanish and even some French. Catalan, incidentally, is definitely a separate language, not a patois of either French or Spanish. It has its own history and literature, and it is claimed that it is closer to the old Roman Army Latin than either of the others. It is spoken by 4½ million people in Spain, about one-fifth of the entire population.

(Continued on page 61)



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R. I. NESMITH & ASSOCIATES



POLITICS

and the Supreme Court

By ALBERT SHAW

WITH THE MOST extraordinary pressure by the party in power ever known in American politics to overwhelm the candidates of the opposition, the ticket of Landon and Knox last fall polled almost 17,000,000 votes. Mr. Hoover had polled less than 16,000,000 in 1932, and more than 21,000,000 in 1928. Coolidge in 1924 was credited with somewhat less than 16,000,000 votes, and Harding in 1920 received rather more than 16,000,000. It would seem that, through all current fluctuations, there is a solid Republican minimum of approximately 17,000,000 voters.

The country seems to be recovering at a rapid pace from delusions of various kinds. Business under its own momentum assumes its normal character. Emergencies that were made the excuse for illegal delegations of authority no longer exist, except as they are maintained artificially in order to perpetuate misplaced and misused power.

Such conditions break down of their own falsity, in an intelligent country like ours. Threats no longer muzzle free discussion. Freedom of the press is not impaired. Even the radio has resisted, to a noticeable extent, all official efforts to warp its influence. One sharp arraignment like that of Senator Glass, delivered over the radio in the evening of March 29th, sweeps the country like a clear wind to purify an unwholesome atmosphere.

No political party has the slightest claim except as it serves the cause of patriotism. Ahead of us lies the midterm election, with 32 Senators to be voted for, and 435 members of the House. The supreme object of that election, on the part of good citizens, should be the exposure and elimination of as many as possible of those men who sit at either end of the national Capitol as mere sycophants, voting under orders from the Farley machine and its lobby satellites.

The immediate struggle is within the Democratic ranks. Republicans can afford to postpone partisanship until 1940.

Their object in 1938 should be wholly directed toward defeating at the November polls such of these sycophants as have been safely escorted by Mr. Farley's lieutenants through the Democratic primaries. In doubtful districts, Republicans should be glad to endorse independent Democratic candidates, pledged to protect the Constitution and the Courts, to put relief work on a non-partisan basis, and to restore Congress to its proper place as the law-making branch of the Government.

Meanwhile, plain talk has helped clear thinking, and good citizenship is once more in the saddle. If we ever had a plutocracy, recent events show that it is as extinct as the dodo. The most important industrial corporations in the country are adjusting labor disputes by direct negotiation with spokesmen for the wage-earners. The labor interest has begun to realize that politicians foment useless agitation, as a part of their scheme to gain labor votes by wholesale. Labor may soon learn the value of an alliance with capital to put politics back in its place.

The Supreme Court, holding steadfastly to its course, had actually gained in the respect and confidence of the country, as the prolonged attacks upon its personnel and its rulings were carried over into the month of April. It was the one branch of the Government that was doing its duty in a normal way. At no time in its history had the Court been more efficient, or better entitled to the support of those elements of the population capable of understanding the nature of the pending controversy.

It was nonsense to say that Roosevelt's popular vote had given him a mandate to overhaul the federal judiciary. He had avoided any discussion of the Supreme Court during the campaign. To assert that the Court was blocking needed reforms through narrow and reactionary decisions was still greater nonsense. An incalculable body of experimental legislation had been written outside of Con-

gress by an inexperienced group of young lawyers who were private advisers of Mr. Roosevelt. Even to this day no Congressman could stand up in his place and say that he had ever waded through this agglomeration of new measures, the bills having been enacted into law under dictation and virtually without debate. The N.R.A. and the A.A.A.—all the way from the Blue Eagle to the Potato Act—had been completely discredited in practical experience and at the court of common-sense, before the Supreme Court buried their carcasses to avoid further pollution of the air.

The Court rendered a number of decisions on March 29. We have never taken much stock in the assumption that these nine upright and learned jurists are to be regarded as sharply divided into two opposing groups. In a few recent cases, not profoundly significant, decisions have been rendered by five judges, with four dissenting. But in the N.R.A. case the nine judges acted unanimously.

In the decisions of March 29 the nine judges were unanimous in sustaining the significant Railway Labor Act of 1934. Collective bargaining provisions were upheld, to assure the uninterrupted movement of inter-state commerce by rail. This opinion was rendered by Justice Stone.

Also the Court was unanimous in upholding the Frazier-Lemke Act, designed to protect farmers under certain conditions from loss of their homes and lands through mortgage foreclosure. The so-called "liberal" Justice Brandeis rendered the opinion in this instance. But he had also prepared the opinion that invalidated the original Act in 1935. He had found that the earlier Act was in violation of the substantial rights of property owners, under the Fifth Amendment as adopted in 1791. The measure had since been revised and reenacted to meet objections, and the entire Court supported Justice Brandeis in his opinion approving the law in its later revision.

The most important of these March decisions, as illustrating the open-mindedness of the Court, had to do with the question of minimum wages under State laws. Some twenty-four years ago the State of Washington (which like Oregon was stepping out into new fields of social control, imitating the legislation of Australia and New Zealand) enacted a minimum wage law, especially for women employed in certain ways. This law had come to be regarded as a dead letter, because of a decision in a District of Columbia case some fourteen years ago that ruled against laws controlling wages as violating the right of free contract between employer and employee. Last year the Supreme Court nullified a recent New York State minimum wage law for women, because it felt itself obliged, in view of the manner in which the New York case was presented, to regard the principles as settled by the decision of 1923.

In the case that had now made its way from the State of Washington, the un-repealed state law of 1913 had been invoked on behalf of a chambermaid drawing \$12 a week. She claimed back pay, because under the old law she would have been entitled to \$14.50. The Supreme Court of the State upheld the plaintiff, and sustained the validity of the law of 1913. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court it was decided to reopen the decision of 1923, and to deal at large with the issues raised. The chief claim was that the states themselves, in the exercise of their age-long responsibility for the care of their own citizens, particularly women and children, should now be upheld when they prescribe what they regard as a minimum level of living wages for women working to support themselves and their dependents.

The decision was rendered by Chief Justice Hughes in a broad argument of deep significance. Justice Roberts came to his support, with Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo concurring. The dissenting opinion was prepared by Justice Sutherland. Let no mere layman suppose for a moment that there is any reason to be puzzled or disturbed by the fact of a divided Court in this case. Justice Sutherland presented his view clearly, in an opinion that many lawyers of liberal tendency would read with approval. Regarding the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, he holds that it ought to be changed by amendment when new social conditions seem to demand laws that were unconstitutional twenty-five years ago.

For ourselves, we prefer the position taken by the Chief Justice. It is the function of the states to provide for the welfare of their people. They may in their discretion throw special safeguards around women and children.

The states would do well not to fix minimum wages at too high a level, because such regulations would tend to throw people out of work altogether. In some circumstances \$12 might be better pay than \$15 under other conditions. But it is much more reasonable that the states should try such experiments within their own spheres of social responsibility than that the Federal Government, which is unfitted for the exercise of control in such matters, should try to usurp these local functions.

Wages will continue to be regulated by economic conditions. Minimum wage laws might be useful here and there, although exposure of harmful conditions by voluntary organizations of public-spirited women (Consumers' Leagues and the like) are far more effective than minimum wage laws. Let the states try such laws if they so desire. After all, this is a question of wise policy, rather than one of constitutional leeway.

The open-minded spirit of the Court was further illustrated on April 12 when five decisions upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner Act were read to an



CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

Supreme Court eyes are on the Capitol

eager audience. The Court was unanimous in the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company case, which did not involve the question of interstate commerce, as the company admitted. The 5-to-4 decisions in the cases of a steel company, a trailer company, and a clothing company greatly widened the scope of the law by thus defining interstate commerce.

In upholding the principle of collective bargaining, in the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation majority opinion, Chief Justice Hughes read: "Employees have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents."

In the case of the Associated Press, the four dissenting conservatives contended that the Act should not be applied because its provisions violated the "freedom of the press" clause of the Constitution. Justice Roberts, speaking for the majority, said:

"The regulation here in question has no relation whatever to the impartial distribution of news. The order of the board in no wise circumscribes the full freedom and liberty of the petitioner to publish the news as it desires it published, or to enforce policies of its own choosing with respect to the editing and rewriting of news for publication, and the petitioner is free at any time to discharge Watson, or any editorial employee who fails to comply with the policies it may adopt."

Let us conclude with the remark that the Supreme Court has never shown better understanding of the delicate and difficult purposes for which it was established than it has within the past two years. If the President's bill should be forced to a passage, it would have been against the protest of four-fifths of the people capable of understanding the subject.

It is greatly to be hoped that no present member of the Court would feel constrained to retire. Six new and undeveloped Judges would find mental stimulus in association with the present nine, whose minds are vigorous and alert, who keep their dockets clear, and who have the entire confidence of the legal profession as well as of the majority of citizens.

A Court of fifteen members would probably give us some eight-to-seven decisions, which would probably do no harm to anyone's essential liberties. It would be somewhat inconvenient; but in the present mood of the country a court of fifteen—or of fifty—would hardly venture to take orders from the Executive Department. Furthermore, the new Judges would have to run the gauntlet of public scrutiny after being named, while undergoing the slow process of confirmation by the Senate. We are inclined to think that public discussion has already met the President's bill in such a manner as to disclose its true character. In this awakening of public opinion, the essential remedy seems to us already to have been applied.



BOYS' CLUB OF N. Y.

Games—or Gangs

By W. RYLAND BOORMAN

SOCIETY vents its wrath upon the criminal with increasing effectiveness, and the gangster's romantic life of a generation ago is a bit punctured today. Meanwhile some far-sighted folks are troubled with a kindred problem, that of preventing the criminal.

Social agencies, youth organizations, and thinking members of society realize that if the seed of criminality is starved in the child the state will be spared much grief in years to come. Every job to be done with public funds, outside of construction, is proposed as a preventive of crime. The C.C.C. is praised for its tendency to reduce crime even more than for its reforestation work. And the same is true of recreation projects, educational projects, federal art and drama projects.

Private social agencies have mobilized to reduce juvenile delinquency. In one large city a boys' club recently released the following statement: "In 1935 we had a batting average of .9955 in citizenship rating. That is, only 6 of our 13,228 members were in trouble with the police or the juvenile court during the year."

These social agencies and government projects are on the right track. Curbing crime by nipping it in the bud of youth is the most effective way, though it takes time to show results.

However, before charity-minded folks give their money, and before crime-preventing organizations can accept contributions with clear conscience, both should examine their program for reducing de-

linquency. Is it as effective as it promises to be?

We submit four criteria by which the programs may be judged. More tests might be added, but these are enough to make a start.

FIRST, does the program or the worker make the delinquent feel at all times that he is "one of the fellows"? Does a kind and understanding group leader, while showing the wayward youngster his errors, hold him within the social in-group? Or does some tyrant, full of the ice of human righteousness, condemn the wrong-doer in a manner that forces him into the out-group?

How do we ostracise juveniles into the out-group? Easily. We get so much help from the juvenile's own sensitiveness that we don't know we're doing it. The quickest way to harass a lad into hating his group is to pick on him continually as the bad boy, the black sheep of the family, or to anathematize him in the religious worker's language, "sinner." Berate him thus in the presence of the group. "All right," he will say, "Mr. So-and-so, the leader, doesn't like me, and neither do the kids. They wouldn't like me if I were good. I'll go my way. Let them go theirs!" Such a lad is excellent criminal timber. Is it entirely his fault? Not at all.

How to discipline the wayward lad without ostracising is not simple. No two boys are alike. Success means keep-

ing the lad loyal to the group, and it depends on the leader. To let a boy get away with misconduct without punishment is bad. To turn him sour on the group is worse.

Most juvenile courts are good examples of the helping-hand principle, which endeavors to hold the wayward child in the in-group of society as a whole. Probation officers talk with him in a friendly manner. Social workers help to iron-out difficulties at home and at school. The judge says, "I want to be your friend."

The criminal court is different. A man is prosecuted, convicted, and jailed. Incarceration contributes little to his rehabilitation, and when he returns to his community he is a marked man. Few people care to associate with him. Few employers want to hire him.

SECOND, does the program or worker have actual contact with the youth when the problem is acute? Does the membership of the social agency contain any who are obviously delinquent?

The chances are that the organization has very little contact with delinquents. Wayward youths are not admitted to membership. If a boy proves to be delinquent he is ousted. Consequently the "better" organizations are made up of lads who come from good homes, lead supervised, orderly lives, and possess the earmarks of success. To admit a delinquent into a Boy Scout troop or a boys' club is to invite the wrath of the normal boys' parents, and of the citizens who back the organization. They remember that a bad apple spoils the good ones.

Where does that leave the delinquent, the candidate for gangster? It leaves him out. True, the high-class organizations contain borderline cases, but the other members make it hot for them. If these borderliners are restrained from going further astray it is due usually to the efforts of some "big brother" among the councilors. That big brother's lot is no bed of roses. He is constantly on the spot for defending criminals.

There are some organizations which deal only with delinquents, such as the Big Brother and Big Sister associations. They are few in number and their budgets are small, for the public is more interested in appropriating money for the up-and-coming youth and for prosecuting agencies than for delinquents.

The ironic point is that our "better" youth organizations do not directly prevent crime. Excellent institutions that they are, they miss the target. They keep a high type of youth off the streets and strengthen his character. But that type is the lad with excellent home life, church affiliations, and probably comfortable economic status—a poor candidate for crime. He would go straight, group or no group. But the type of boy who really presents a problem is not served by agencies or organizations as well equipped and financed.

THIRD, does the program or worker seek an intelligent understanding of the personality and individual history of the delinquent?

The work of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, or the Department of Juvenile Research at Chicago, and the experience of scores of social workers, give undeniable evidence that each juvenile delinquent or mature criminal should be handled separately, as a physician handles each patient.

The popularity of mass movements is not in keeping with the effective prevention of crime. Any organization which claims to reduce crime 50 to 70 percent, by starting a boys' club or opening a park, is not within the truth of the scientific fact, even though the news is music to the ears. One of the most unfortunate aspects of the crime-prevention program arises here.

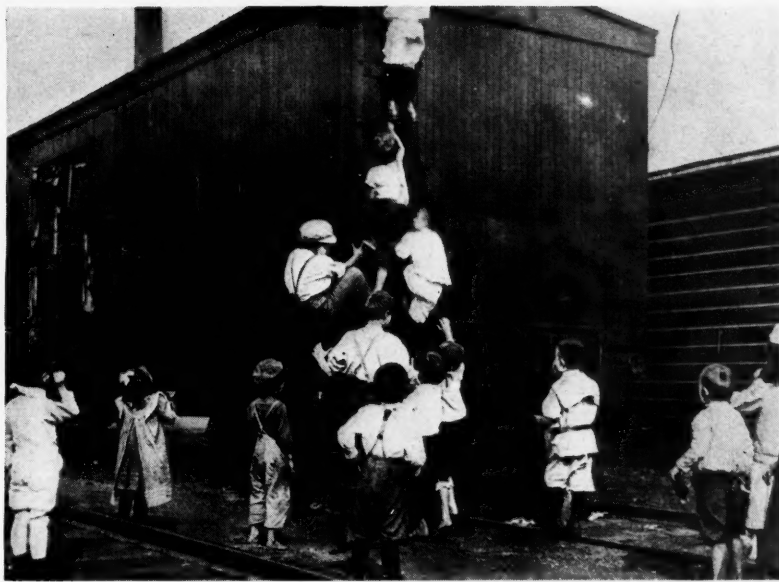
Emphasis on statistics forces the Y.M.C.A. or the Boy Scouts to do an extensive type of work for vast numbers of boys, while the juvenile delinquency problem calls for intensive work and individual attention to a few youths who are out of step.

FOURTH, does the program do anything to cope with the fundamental social causes of crime, such as bad neighborhoods, poverty, or even hereditary elements, if such should enter in?

Studies by Clifford Shaw on "Delinquency Areas" point out that maladjustment and crime are caused by a combination of definite social and economic factors, just as an infested swamp may cause malaria. If crime arises in bad sections of the city, the C.C.C. should prove effective in reducing crime to the extent that it takes young men out of those city areas. Better housing likewise ought to prove a beneficial factor, unless it drives poor families into areas even worse than their former environments, through inability to pay higher rents.



Y.M.C.A. OF NEW YORK



BOYS' CLUB OF AMERICA

Just what an organization can do about these social causes depends on the city, the group, and the situation. It is incorrect to say that youths' organizations are powerless. They have been known to block the renting of certain buildings to pool halls and taverns because the buildings were situated near schools, by sending delegations to the common council meeting. The inevitable public reaction is enough to floor any alderman.

A recent experiment in crime prevention among youths should interest us. The federal government set out to clean up two troublesome areas in Chicago. The goal of the project was to bring all available resources together in a unified attack on crime in these areas, which the social workers isolated for study and treatment. The idea was to coordinate the total influence of parks, playgrounds, settlements, Boy Scouts, boys' clubs, churches of all denominations, and miscellaneous groups. Each agency was represented on the governing board.

The social workers kept a complete record of every boy and girl in the areas. They corralled information in his school record, his family, his interests, and in some offices they kept a daily account of the activities in which he participated and excelled—work which kept ten clerks busy.

It was really two experiments, operating under widely different philosophies. One of them, whose workers were quite orthodox, entered the community like missionaries, trying to strengthen its good influences. They were not

offensively good, nor stupidly pious; yet theirs was the idealistic clan of the reformer. They worked through social agencies which contained their own kind, representing civic and religious ideals.

A totally different technique broke a trail in the second area project. The workers were not reformers. They did not foist their own beliefs upon the people. They set up a program of activity for youths and took the people as they were. If the neighborhood contained gangsters, or leading citizens whose integrity would shrivel before the bright light of publicity, they even placed them on the managing board. Local politicians were consulted and permitted to assist in the work with the boys and girls.

Such heterodoxy might not find approval among the Boy Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., or church organizations. It lacks a moral ideal as a generator. But the workers thrust out no cold shoulder to anyone, and consequently no evil and powerful opposition thrust back. Most important, the plan worked. Social workers point to spontaneous changes in attitudes which took place within the young people, and even within adults who might be called undesirable citizens. The neighborhood set up its own standards in time, but it would not have permitted any reformer to stuff morality down its throat.

These four criteria may aid Mr. American Public in turning his investigation inward. Let him discover if the country's youth organizations are attacking the problem as scientifically as they might, and doing all they can for youths. Let him discover if they are cutting down crime by treating delinquency with the expert knowledge, the sympathy, and the thoroughness that a physician uses in treating a disease.

His calm analysis of the youth problem will do much to spare his wrath at some future crime problem.

RESEARCH Makes Jobs

Technological Re-employment

By C. F. KETTERING
Research Director
of General Motors

RESearch—apparently it is a word with different meanings for different people. Of late it has been in disrepute. Most people have considered only one type of meaning for it, using it along with such terms as "labor-saving machinery," "technological unemployment," and "robot workmen." It has been blamed for a great deal of our troubles of the last few years. It is said that scientific development has progressed too far—or at least too fast; that it has gotten beyond our social absorption ability.

Such opinions always make me see red. Of course, I'm prejudiced. I'm a research engineer. And, as such, I am willing to take some of the blame for these troubles, but not for the reasons usually advanced.

If there is to be any blame attached to research and science, it should be for their lack of progress, not because they did too much. It seems strange that so few people say anything about the fact that a scientific development may have much greater possibilities for labor-creating than for labor-saving. Everyone wishes to halt this progress, to prevent throwing more men out of work. Nobody suggests accelerating it, multiplying the work of research, and thus creating new industries which will absorb thousands of these unemployed in previously non-existent jobs.

For nobody knows at the beginning what an idea is going to develop into—perhaps the nucleus of a far-flung industry which may change the life and habits of millions of people. I doubt that anyone ever was conscious of creating an industry. Certainly, Oersted didn't know it, when he held an electric wire over a compass needle and found it was deflected. Michael Faraday went a little bit further and wound a coil. In the simple act of winding a coil on a bar of iron the fundamental principle of the telegraph was developed, and Morse, taking that as a clue, succeeded in developing the principles of our present telegraph. Even then it was a long step

to the enormous, complex communication system we have today; and the distance between represents many millions of dollars, many disappointments and heartaches, and countless hours of hard work and trouble.

Alexander Graham Bell, trying to improve the telegraph, developed the principle of the telephone. So another great industry was born. We are inclined to forget that we would not be enjoying many conveniences taken for granted today if it had not been for this same spirit of research and scientific curiosity which is now decried.

The automobile is another thing which grew from humble beginnings to a worldwide industry. Who would like to go back to the days before the automobile? It is a necessity to many people, in some instances even more than that. I recall a case of a man who had been having his troubles with the depression. He was recounting his woes to a friend.

"I lost my job," he said, "and went home to my father's to live. My wife went to her family's. We sent the children to the orphan asylum. I shot my dog. If things get much worse I'll have to give up my car."

But when the first automobiles were built, nobody thought that they were the beginning of a new business, one that would cover the whole world, change the habits of people and their places of living—and incidentally give employment to millions. And if the men in this business had been content with those first cars, none of this would have come true. How many people today would pay two or three thousand dollars for a single-cylinder car, having a speed of fifteen miles per hour, and without a top, electric lights, and other things which now make driving pleasant and convenient? How many people would want such a car at any price?

The curved-dash Oldsmobile came along a little later, the first attempt to break in-

to the low-price field. Mr. Olds started with the idea of a 500 pound car for \$500. While he did not quite achieve this, the final result was close to the same ratio—a dollar a pound. At that figure, our most popular cars today would cost about \$3000. Thus we are now getting a much superior product for a lower unit price.

All this has been made possible only because the leaders in the automobile business have taken advantage of every new development in machinery, methods, and materials, and have never been satisfied with leaving their products unchanged for more than a short time. I am heartily in favor of this, because if the time ever does come when the management is satisfied with its products, I'll be out of a job.

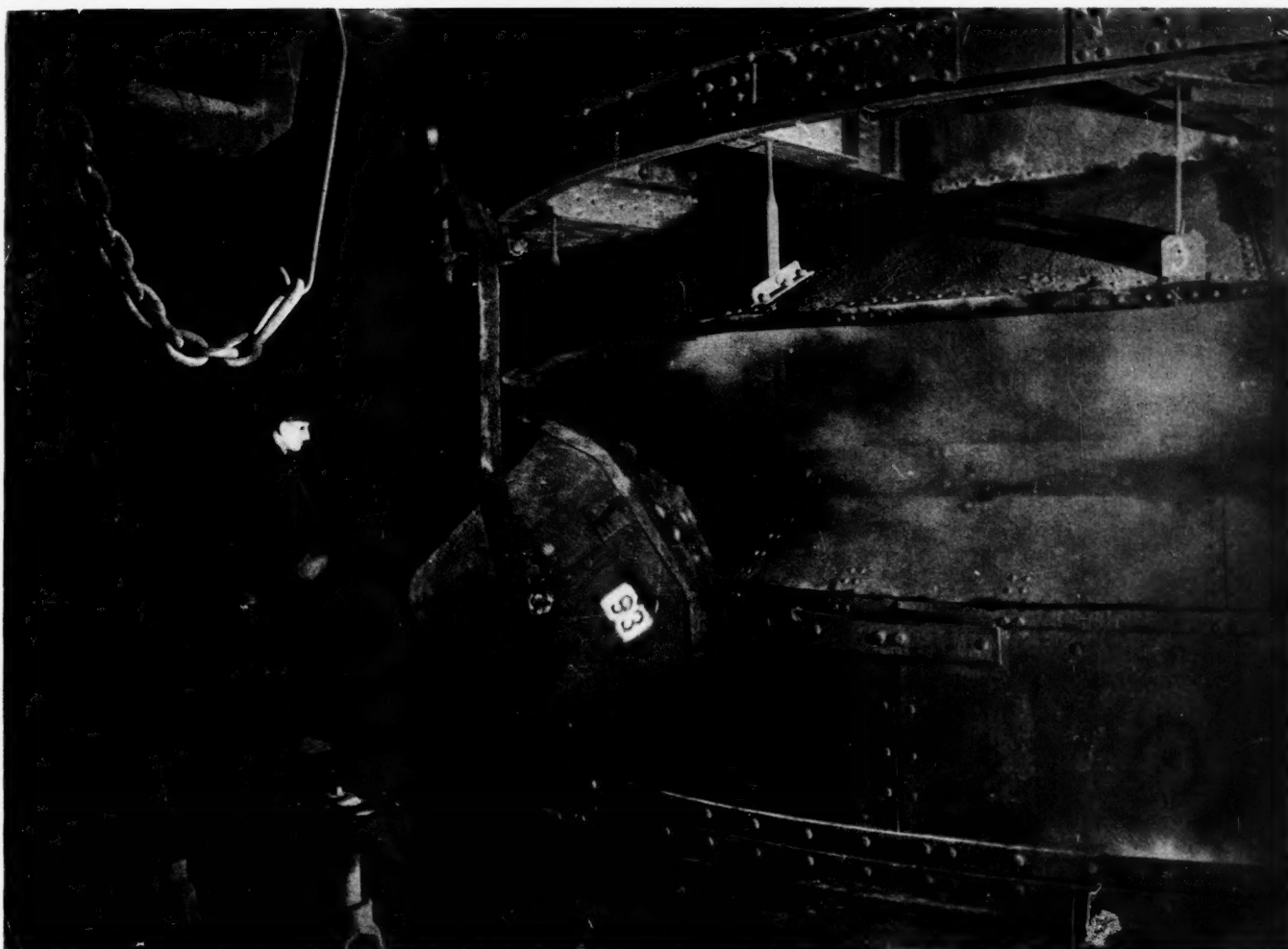
Sometimes an industry is held back for years because of some simple detail, and if we don't recognize and take into consideration that detail a great deal of money can be spent with no apparent progress resulting. When the last detail is supplied, the whole thing may jump forward and become an overnight sensation. Some industries, on the other hand, grow slowly and take years to reach their ultimate size. Upon analysis of most any industry, you will find some factor or factors without which it would not have attained to its present position.

Look at the automobile industry again. There have been three important factors in its growth: rubber, petroleum products, and alloy steel. Certainly the development of the pneumatic tire is one of the most dramatic stories in all industrial progress. Mr. Dunlop didn't invent the tire for motor-cars. He undertook to provide a better tire for his son's bicycle. The son rode to school over rough cobblestones on his solid-rubber-tired bicycle, and complained about it. His father, a veterinarian, said, "I think I can fix that." He cut out a wooden wheel, tacked a canvas loop around the edge, and inserted a rubber tube which he inflated with a football pump. That was the first pneumatic tire, conceived not as a scientific invention but as something to please a small boy.

It made little progress at first. The engineers had many learned discussions as to the whys and wherefores of it; why it wouldn't work, and why it would work. Finally, an unknown bicycle racer with pneumatic tires beat the champion. Then everybody agreed there must be something to it.

Incidentally, this is a good example of the advantages of making a sample of a new invention, a working sample. I sometimes think we have too many discussions and too few samples. I am a firm believer in formulae and the other things necessary in engineering, but it is better to have the formula after the fact than before.

In other words, without samples we can argue ourselves out of many things, and then somebody comes along without half our knowledge of the subject and builds one that works. That is exactly



HUBSCHMANN FROM BLACK STAR

Research made it possible for one man to feed this vast ore smelter—and will find jobs for the men he has replaced

what happened in connection with many of our greatest inventions. Somebody did something that everybody was sure wouldn't work. Under certain conditions it wouldn't work, but this man did it under slightly different conditions. That is why I am in favor of more experimental work in science.

Let us look at another industry, one which has recently sprung into country-wide recognition. Dr. Rudolph Diesel built his first engine over forty years ago and had achieved considerable fame for it even before his mysterious disappearance while crossing the English Channel shortly before the World War. It is only in the last few years, however, that the Diesel engine business could be reckoned as a real industry and an employer of thousands of people.

This type of engine became feasible for such uses as railroad work because we learned enough about other things (metallurgy for example) to build an engine with the necessary power and still light enough to be carried around in a vehicle. Several people have asked me how it was that when General Motors started experimenting with these engines it took such a short time to get to the heart of the problem.

The answer goes back quite a long time. We didn't know anything about Diesel engines, but we did know something about fuels and combustion.

We had been studying fuels for twenty years, principally in search of a fuel which would permit us to build higher compression engines without being troubled by knock. The present Ethyl gasoline is one result. During this work we had accumulated a great deal of general information on combustion, flame travel, and a number of such subjects.

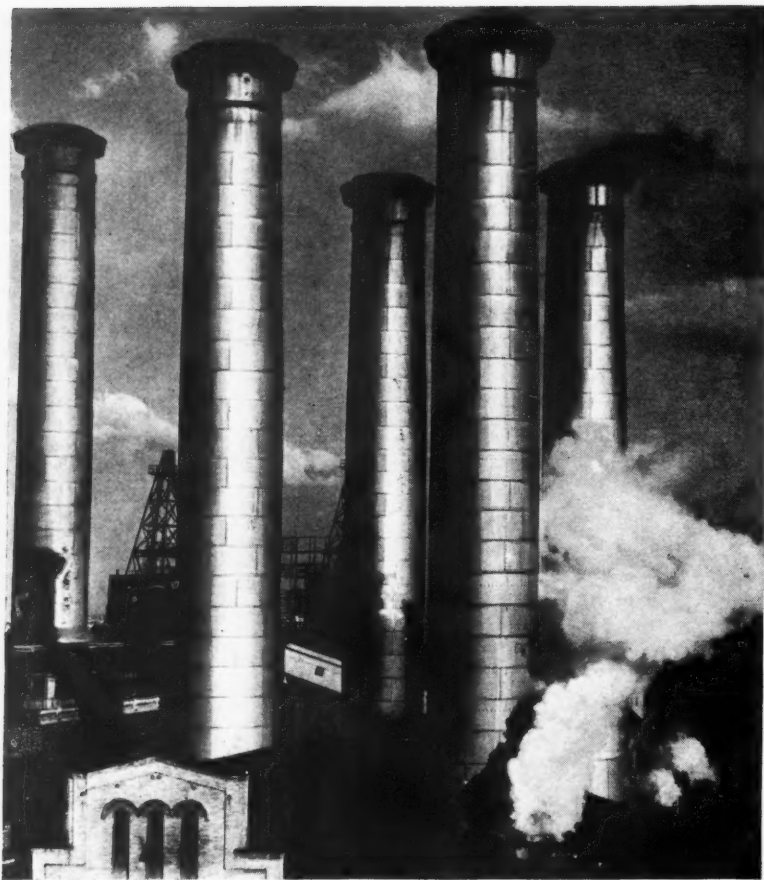
Among other things we had built a single-cylinder engine with a quartz glass window in the head through which we could observe what went on in the cylinder. Later we developed means for taking motion pictures of this at the rate of 5000 pictures per second, which enabled us to study combustion in slow motion and actually measure the velocity of flame travel under various conditions. Thus we had some definite ideas of what went on inside the cylinder of an engine in operation.

With this background, we were quickly able to pick out and concentrate on some of the fundamental problems of the Diesel engine, principally in connection with the

fuel injection system. And when you know what your problems are, and what troubles you will probably have to lick, your job is at least half done.

I have read a number of articles by economists attempting to prove that new developments throw men out of work, or that they do not throw men out of work. They bring in supply and demand, the theory of equilibrium, rising wages, interest and capital, and any other so-called "laws" which seem to bear out the original premise. It may be all right in particular cases, although they seem to be able to prove their theory no matter on which side they start out.

In my opinion, all that is beside the point. I'm not worried about the dozen men thrown out of work by a new machine. That's not being heartless. It's just that in thinking of research I think of the thousands and hundreds of thousands who will be employed in the new industries coming out of that work. Some people think that the main function of research is to hunt around and find places where machines can displace men. It is only in the last phases of technological development that this question of man-hour economics becomes important. We



GENDREAU

sometimes forget the other factor, many times more important—the development of jobs and new industries.

Further labor-saving machinery is not economic if developments in science and engineering stop. But that development stops only when we quit looking ahead. Some people complain that we might as well stop spending money on research, because there isn't anything important left to discover anyway. They admit that the same thing has been said in every previous generation, but this time "it's different." This attitude I have even less sympathy with than with criticism of scientific development based on social or economic grounds.

We think we have accumulated a great deal of knowledge, but how much do we know, particularly of some of the fundamentals? So much of our knowledge is definitive. I rub my hands together and they become warm. "Why do they become warm?"

"Because of friction," you say.

If you ask for a definition of friction, about the only answer is that it is what makes your hands get warm when you rub them together. That is the way with a great deal of the knowledge we profess to have. We have a word for it, but we don't have any idea of what it really is, or what its future value may be.

If we only had some sort of an outline of what we don't know, it would be of greater benefit than anything I can think of. I sometimes picture the situation

something like this: There is a great cliff of knowledge stretching up into the sky, and about a hundred years ago a large chunk of fundamental scientific information was broken off and fell down here into a level place. It is out of this piece of basic material that the engineer has been fabricating most of the so-called modern developments in all the scientific and engineering subjects. The building of railroads, the making of new industries, the extension of electric power and communication—all these we have been getting out of that piece of rock blasted from the cliff a hundred years ago.

We became so interested in the fabrication of that fundamental information into usable products that sometimes we forget maybe it was an accident that the piece of rock fell when it did. We have been breaking it up into smaller and smaller pieces, and have neglected to get a new piece of rock. We have been so busy putting into formulae our methods of cutting it up that we haven't realized that this doesn't do any good after the basic material is used up.

We need today, as never before, a clear understanding of what we possess in the way of basic information, and what we possess as special tools to utilize it usefully. Our schools are turning out so many engineers equipped with information, instructions, and formulae of things which are no longer a requirement of engineering. There is a dearth of engineers with the imagination and capabilities of

utilizing what new basic information has recently been discovered. We have musicians who know how to play the notes, but we lack composers. We have typists who can take dictation, but a scarcity of writers to furnish new stories.

But all this will take care of itself if we only keep in the front of our mind that that cliff of knowledge is still there, practically unlimited in extent, waiting for us to break off bigger and bigger chunks.

There are various definitions of research. I sometimes say that my job is to keep the public reasonably dissatisfied with what they have. Some people object to that, saying that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement. A satisfied customer may be a good advertisement, but he's an awfully poor buyer.

The definition I like best, however, states: "Research is trying to find out what you are going to do when you cannot keep on doing what you are doing now." In other words, it's an insurance policy against the future. The world is going to change, no matter what you think or do about it, so you might as well make preparations for it. There is one thing we can't control, and that is time. There is no stepping back in time. You have to go forward. Every year a certain number of people pass out of the picture, and something over 2,000,000 new ones come into it. That is in the United States alone.

Life insurance companies tell us that at the age of 26 we are at the dividing line of the age cycle of our population. In other words, when you are 26 there are as many people younger than you as there are older. Even though the young people may look to the old for advice and counsel, there are bound to be many new ideas from that number of new people continually feeding in at the bottom.

To sum it up, you can't stop progress. You can't prevent scientific development by legislation or anything like that. The world will continue turning around, and as long as that goes on there will be changes. It is up to all of us to see that those changes are in the right direction. Perhaps the best way to do that is simply to remember that all the remainder of our life is going to be lived in the future. Therefore we want to make that future just as nice a place to live in as possible. If we don't carry over too much of the old, dirty past; if we keep thinking of a bright and glistening future, and say to ourselves, "Why can't it be like that?" we can solve those problems and make those changes in the right direction.

We don't have to worry about our social absorption ability. No one was sorry we had radio when it was the only means of communication during the floods last winter. No one complains when improvements in medicine enable a doctor to conquer hitherto incurable diseases. No, the world isn't finished. None of us will ever see the time when there isn't an opportunity to contribute to progress and human welfare.

Reading Around the World

History While You Wait

Gilbert Seldes in *Cosmopolitan*

TODAY is beyond comparison the most exciting time in the history of mankind. For the first time in recorded history, all the nations of the world are passing through a crisis at the same moment. Today, this month, this year, all civilization takes another step through one of those notably rare periods of transition which form the character of generations to come. Such times in the past have touched a nation, or at most a continent; but the present crisis is as acute in China as in England, in Africa as in America.

Not all transition periods are dramatic, either. The decline of Rome, for instance, was a long business. It was important because it changed the history of Europe, leaving it without a central government to impose law and order (and taxes). Europe broke into a dozen pieces. Centuries later, a brilliant era of transition came with the Renaissance and the Reformation. It had a direct effect on us because the spirit of the world changed from obedience to experiment—and during the experimental stage, fortunately, America was discovered.

There was a great era of upheaval and change after the American and French revolutions, and in this era the right of human beings to rule themselves was established. Running under this political change, there was the great transition from handwork to machine work, and this created the very system under which we still live today. What the present crisis will lead to is largely a guess.

Governments are made up of thousands of men, each one trying to justify his existence by putting a new plan into action, starting a new work and extending his power. That's only natural. But if we let the government carry on, neither knowing nor caring what it does, we are on our knees begging for dictatorship. Unless we understand how and why and in what direction the world is changing, we'll be fatally hornswoggled by some politician craftier than ourselves, and finally, we'll be playing a sour trick on our children.

Bringing Up a Princess

Len Chaloner in *Parents' Magazine*

WHEN King George VI and Queen Elizabeth drive to their coronation on May 12th, a state carriage in the procession that will receive one of the most thunderous ovations from the vast multitude of spectators will be occupied by a slim fair-haired little girl of only eleven years: Princess Elizabeth, Heir Presumptive to the throne of England.

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Princess Elizabeth will not only drive in the procession to and from Westminster Abbey, but will take part in the ceremony itself and place her coronet on her head at the moment that the Queen herself is crowned. What a tremendous ordeal for a young child!—is the first thought that springs to the minds of parents and teachers alike, in their appreciation of the sensitivity of children and thinking of the impressive ceremonial, the enormous crowds and the strain of such prolonged publicity. It certainly would be an overpowering occasion for a child who had not already received a careful education to meet such appearances.

It is perhaps the quality that has most endeared both little princesses to the British public that in all their public appearances they are and remain such delightfully unspoiled and natural children. Probably only the carefully observant, however, realize how much of this is due to Queen Elizabeth's own charmingly simple manner with her little daughters on ceremonial occasions, giving to the child mind security and tranquillity.

From their earliest days both little princesses have loved the country, visiting the homes of their mother's own childhood both at Glamis and St. Paul's de Waldens, while their own country home at Royal Lodge, Windsor, is likely to see the Royal Family constantly whenever affairs of State permit of retreat for a brief spell. Princess Elizabeth early learned to ride the pony presented to her as a Christmas present by her father, and both little princesses have grown up with a real and deep love of dogs, of which they possess eight at Royal Lodge.

When the time came for little Princess Elizabeth to start "lessons," the Duchess of York felt that her daughter's education must inevitably run on such specialized lines from a number of aspects that a school could not meet these conditions. The Princess therefore has her studies under the care of Miss Crawford, her governess. Princess Margaret is now beginning to join her sister and have short hours of nursery lessons, but for Princess Elizabeth studies are inevitably taking an increasing number of hours and at Buckingham Palace she will be promoted to a study of her own.

Despite her manifold duties and responsibilities Queen Elizabeth still finds time to keep closely in touch with her daughters' everyday interests and development and herself chooses the dresses of both Princesses. The Queen has always had very definite ideas about children's clothes, the keynote of which she has felt to be simplicity and suitability for purpose, but as the Princesses grow they are already being encouraged by their mother to have ideas about color, materials and design.

And so the Princess Elizabeth is growing up in that environment of fully developed childhood without which modern psychology believes we cannot look for a fully developed adult personality to emerge. One has only to glance at the pictures of these royal children to realize that it is not simply that photography today is different from and happier than the photography of a generation ago, but that these are happy children. But in addition to this we find something more which is fair promise for the British people of tomorrow. Princess Elizabeth and her small sister are not only happy, they are already "personalities."

Change Is Fleeting

John Hodgdon Bradley in *Yale Review*

BELIEF in a universal urge towards change is deeply rooted in the spirit of modern science. Half a century before physicists began to demonstrate the eternal fluxing of the physical world, biologists had demonstrated the instability of flesh. When Darwin shattered the old creationist doctrine of fixity in the realm of the living, he gave men a new lens for viewing the displays of Nature. Through it they saw the world, which many previously believed to have been cut and dried in a week, as still in the making after a billion years.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the reactionary proclivities of protoplasm are as much a factor in evolution as its instability and flux. When in the beginning, Nature built a wall between the kingdoms of plants and animals, she also built lesser walls between the various clans within each kingdom. After untold eons these walls, for the most part, still stand.

Dr. Austin H. Clark of the United States National Museum has advanced an ingenious hypothesis to explain these facts. The driving forces of life, whatever they may be, urged the flesh at the very beginning of its existence from the status of the primitive cell into a host of different forms. Relatively few of these forms were capable of survival. Those which were, became the prototypes of the major groups of plants and animals; unsuccessful intermediate types perished at birth. Thus definitely outlined at the start of their racial history as the only possible vehicles of life, the major groups proceeded to move unaltered down the ages.

Resistance to change is an indubitable tendency in flesh. The major adjustments of every organic group from the one-celled plants to the backboneed animals were motivated by nothing very noticeably equivalent to ambition, nor were they noticeably amenable to change when once they were made. On the contrary, the absence of any tendency to alter the fundamental design in the fabric of life is one of the most obvious (though least observed) aspects of organic history. Belief in the universal fluxing of creatures fits poorly with these facts.

Some living fossils deny any universal urge in the flesh towards specialized excellence. They prove that specialized excellence is not only unnecessary but decidedly hostile to the achievement of racial longevity. Not unlike the germ cells of mice and men, which remain primitive and vital while other cells grow towards complexity and death, the static races endure while the progressive perish. The lives of the simple and the sluggish are apt to be blessed by length if by nothing else.

The concepts of progress, stagnation, and degeneracy are products of the human brain. They may be as meaningless



Fireside Chat.—N. Y. Herald-Tribune

to the gods who arranged the world as they are to the oysters who inhabit it. Anyone, accordingly, who uses such concepts in an attempt to understand the spectacle of Nature is in a sense committed to the error of anthropomorphism. Fear of making this error has held more than one naturalist to the tabulation of trivial and uncorrelated phenomena, and has loaded our libraries with a vast tonnage of insignificant observations.

Consumer's Dollar

Wilford L. White in *Credit and Financial Management*

OF THE total amount of national income paid out in 1935, 67 percent was for compensation of employees, 16 percent profits of individual business men, 8 percent interest, 5 percent dividends, and 3 percent rents and royalties.

In 1933, a depression year, almost 50 percent of urban families had an income of less than \$1000, accounting for slightly less than 20 percent of total income reported. Over two-thirds of income reported was earned by families with individual incomes ranging from \$1000 to \$4500.

With these facts in mind, we can consider the immediate question of "Where does the consumer's dollar go"?

Wage earners and lower salaried worker families distributed expenditures in 1933-35 about as follows: food, 32 percent; clothing, 11 percent; housing, 15 percent; household operation, 12 percent; furnishings and equipment, 4 percent; transportation, 9 percent; recreation, 5 percent; medical care, 5 percent; with several other items such as education and community welfare accounting for the remainder.

Approximately 74 percent of expenditures was paid out for food, clothing, and use of a home, including operation and upkeep. Nine percent of expenditures went for transportation, presumably operation of an automobile.

Combination grocery stores accounted for largest volume of dollar sales of any kind of store reported for 1933, the highest per capita dollar sales (\$25), and the second largest number of stores. The average combination grocery store served 896 men, women, and children.

During this same year, there were more filling stations than retail outlets of any other type, with per capita sales reaching the surprisingly high average of twelve dollars.

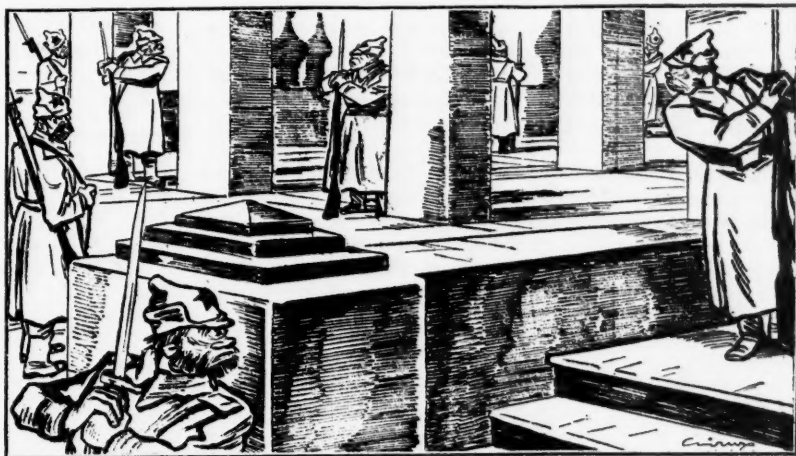
The average department store served the largest number of men, women, and children—over 35,000 each—with a per capita expenditure of about \$20. The average variety store, on the other hand, served over 10,000 citizens, with per capita sales of a little more than \$5. While the average drug store only served slightly more than 2000, its sales per capita averaged \$8.

In 1929 and 1933 independents accounted for slightly less than 90 percent of the retail outlets, chains for slightly more than 9 percent, and all other types the remainder.

Between 1929 and 1933 chain sales gained at the expense of independent sales, rising to over 25 percent of the total.

Recently, Professor Paul D. Converse made some estimates for 1929, covering what he called wealth produced by marketing. His conclusion was an estimate of 39,423 million

gins kept by the farmer to decrease. When comparing only 1925 and 1935, that tendency is very marked. Out of 25 products for which figures are printed for both years, the farmer's margin declined in 19 cases, rose in 4, and remained the same in 2.



I am the guard who watches the guard who spies on the guard who keeps an eye on the guard who guards Stalin.—Guerin Meschino, Milan

Taking canned fruit, for example, and assuming that it moves from the cannery to the wholesaler and retailer, the breakdown is: materials, 45 percent; value added by manufacture, 27 percent; wholesale margin, 8 percent; and retail margin, 20 percent; totaling 100 percent.

Where does the consumer's dollar go? We do not know. The subject has been neglected. Many necessary figures have been considered confidential.

Business men and critics of our present economic order alike have had little sound data upon which to build a defense of their economic thinking. The result is that it has been impossible to distinguish between waste in distribution and legitimate expense of distribution.

Until business men are willing to present the consumer with the facts about the importance of distribution, they must not be surprised if some of their customers assume that the costs of distribution represent a total economic waste and that the most practical solution is production for use instead of production for profit.

Neutrality and Common Sense

Bernard M. Baruch in *The Atlantic Monthly*

THE peace-at-any-price group in this country in 1917 wanted us to say that vessels or passengers venturing into a submarine-infested blockaded zone would do so at their peril. That was "scuttle and run" from the right to ship as that right had been conserved before. Now it is proposed in the name of neutrality that we cease also to sell to warring nations in certain circumstances.

No nation ever got embroiled in a war by merely selling. When you sell a thing, especially for cash, your interest in it is gone. If we sell at our own seaports with no duty to deliver and get our ships into difficulties on the high seas, what possible chance would that transaction have to get us into war?

But suppose we were attacked in the Pacific Ocean and instantly all neutral nations said: "If you fight, you can't have any more rubber, tin, silk, sugar, nickel, coffee, manganese, or platinum from us." Depriving us of those necessities of war, none of which we produce in sufficient quantity,



Any objections?—Humanité, Paris

dollars. Of this sum, 35 percent represented cost of operating retail stores, 19 percent cost of running wholesale establishments, 27 percent marketing cost of manufacturers, 14 percent for transportation costs, and the balance of 5 percent for miscellaneous distribution services.

Total value added by production, as estimated by Doctor Converse, less the estimated marketing costs of producers, equalled 36,169 millions or approximately 8 percent less than total estimated marketing costs.

In comparing figures from 1915 to 1935, there is no clear cut trend, although there is a slight tendency, for the mar-

would severely cripple our defence. How would we regard such a strangling refusal?

In my opinion, this question of selling or not selling is wholly irrelevant. Our whole question is: "In the interest of neutrality and keeping out of war, in respect of how much of the old doctrine of freedom of the seas are we ready to scuttle and run?"

I have suggested that we sell anything to anybody who has the money, pays cash for it, takes it at our ports, and ships it away in its own bottoms. On this plan, which has been called "Cash and carry" or "Come and get it," we have no further obligation and no further chance of getting mixed up in a war.

But even with that I would not prohibit American merchants and shippers from selling or sailing at their own risk. There is a considerable difference between saying that we will not protect our ships on the high seas when they venture into naval hornets' nest and saying that we will not allow belligerents to buy at their own risk in war, even for civilian needs, as they buy in peace.

Hollywood Close-up

Mary C. McCall, Jr. in
Vassar Alumnae Magazine

A TRIP in a taxi from station to hotel gave me my first sight of London. It was half-past nine on a sunny Monday morning. From that cab window I saw an English business man, wearing a top hat, a short morning coat and striped trousers. In one gloved hand he carried two dead game birds at the end of a string. Now when I think of London I think of that man.

Last week on the sidewalk in front of the studio where I work, in Hollywood, a tall strongly built man was standing. He had a tawny beard. He wore khaki shorts and a green eyeshade. No shirt, no socks, no shoes, no trousers. Just the shorts, the beard, and the eyeshade. He had an opossum in his arms. That man is my Mr. Hollywood.

Everybody doesn't look like that or dress like that, but the town is essentially a place where it is possible to look and dress like that without attracting attention.

I don't like the look of the town. I think it's ugly. I don't like the climate, which seems to me both monotonous and enervating. I like a great many of the people, directors, actors, writers, cinematographers, costume designers, art directors, story editors, and several executives. But it's the work which will keep me in Hollywood.

I've been interested in moving pictures for fifteen years. As progress is made in every technical department, the screen becomes increasingly an exciting, rewarding medium. But for a long time I was discouraged. I felt that too many people came between the idea in my head and the picture on the screen. I felt that a writer for the screen had no control over his medium, and by that loss of control was robbed of his dignity as a craftsman. I planned to work in Hollywood until I had worked out my four-year contract, and then I planned to come home to my own work and my own place. But I've had a change of heart. This is my work, and consequently this is my place.

A woman director, the only woman director in Hollywood, Dorothy Arzner, changed my plans. We worked together on "Craig's Wife," which she directed, and for which I wrote the screen play. She made me a partner in the enterprise. For the first time since I came to Hollywood, I had a sense of helping to make something. I've never had a better time in my life than I had during the eight or ten weeks when that picture was being made. Except for the fact that it cost three hundred thousand dollars, it was like a college play.

Now that I've known what fun it can be to write for the screen—how much satisfaction pictures can yield a writer, I can go on, cheerfully and happily, suffering fools gladly, biding my time, until by sheer force of experience I'll have authority and control over what I write. I'm ambitious to write directly for the screen. I think within ten years we will develop here in Hollywood a group of screen playwrights, who are that, are only that, and are proudly that, and I hope I'll be one of that group. If I fail, it will be through lack of talent, not for lack of trying. This isn't a bypath, or an easy way to make money for me. This is it.



Master Mariner.—Des Moines Register

I look forward to the day when my salary will be very high—fantastically high compared to the normal yield in any other writing field. I want that big salary, not because I need it. The things I want don't cost much. I've never had a great deal of money. I'm not geared to it. When it comes—and it will—it will be a problem and a complication. There's nothing about a two thousand dollar a week salary which is at all relevant to my way of life, except this one thing—it will give me authority. Then when a producer says, "Look, sweetheart, I have a terrific angle on this opening. We fade it on a bed," I can say, "That's silly," and he'll listen to me because I'll be so very expensive. I say, "That's silly," now, but he rarely listens to me. He will, though. He will.

Child Labor

Frances Perkins in *The Brearley Bulletin*

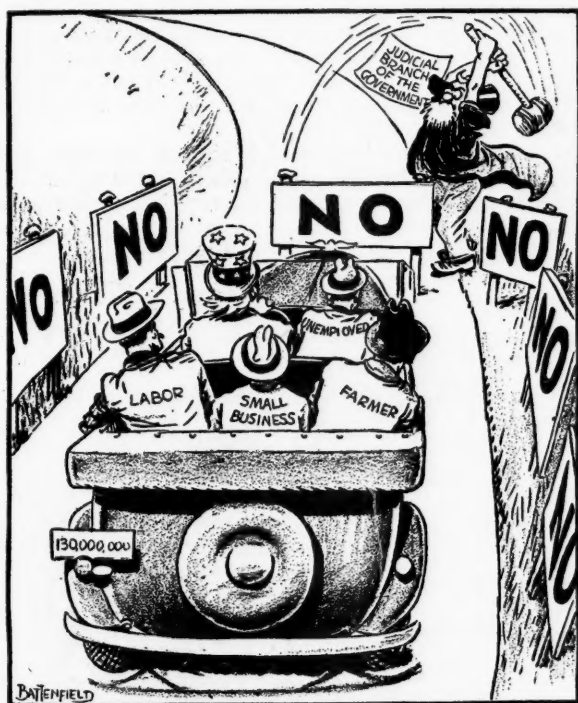
THE United States Department of Labor is directed, under the law, "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." This implies an emphasis on labor standards as well as upon occupational opportunities.

More than 6,000,000 men and women who were jobless and panic stricken only a few years ago are drawing pay in private employment. Factory pay rolls alone were \$70,000,000 greater weekly than in the corresponding period three years ago.

While many working men and women have regained a sense of security for the present, the Social Security Act has also given them a safeguard against certain hazards of the future. Under its provisions we have made an effective beginning in a progressive effort to provide greater security for the people as a whole.

However, it must be admitted with regret that the national picture still contains some dark shadows. One of these is a trend toward the return of child labor.

Despite the gains achieved, the great demand for labor during the past year has brought with it a gradual return to the use of children under the age of 16. Reports reaching the Children's Bureau from different sections of the country indicate that the upward trend in child employment which followed immediately on the invalidation of NRA codes in 1935 has not only continued but increased this year. In round numbers 8,400 children in these areas were given regular employment certificates between January 1 and June 1, 1936, as compared with 3,350 in the corresponding five months of 1935. More than a fourth of these children went to work in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile occupations and about one-fifth entered messenger and delivery service. More than a third entered domestic service.



Dead End Street.—Chicago Daily Times

This increase in the employment of 14- and 15-year-old children since May, 1935, is unquestionably attributable at least in part to the general increase in employment of workers of all age groups. This has always been the experience in the past, except for the period when the NRA codes were in effect, during which the curve of child labor fell while that of general employment rose, showing clearly the effectiveness of nation-wide regulation of child labor.

At the present time only eight States have established by law a 16-year age minimum for the employment of boys and girls. The experience under the NRA demonstrated that employers, labor, and the general public alike are in favor of the removal of children under 16 from industry. Sixty-one

percent of the public voting in a nation-wide poll of public opinion conducted within recent months declared in favor of giving to Congress the power to safeguard young workers under the age of 18 years.

The elimination of child labor is a definite factor in sound economic and social progress. It is impossible for adult labor to compete, at a living wage and under proper working conditions, with the labor of children which inevitably leads into a downward spiral of hours, wages, and conditions of employment, as we know from the bitter experience of the depression years when children worked while adults sought in vain for jobs.

Effort to prevent a repetition of those evils will center, during the coming year, around completion of ratification of the child labor amendment to the Constitution, a simple enabling act which does not of itself remove a single child from gainful employment but merely empowers Congress to pass the kind of law which the people themselves may think wise, to achieve the purpose of adequate protection for working children.

Action by the states has been slow but continuous since the amendment was first presented for ratification. As the majority of the state legislatures meet every other year, rapid action is not possible. But the increasing number of organizations and individuals who have manifested their eagerness to see 12 more states ratify the measure, the backing given to it by organized Labor and by farm groups, the strong recommendations for ratification by the President, and officials of Federal and State Governments, and, above all, increasing understanding by the public at large of the real purpose of the amendment concerning which much misleading information has been disseminated, should bring the much-needed victory at last.

Musical Milkers

From *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin

"FARMERS, install loudspeakers in your cowsheds! Your cows will give more milk!"

That is a slogan which might be attached to a comic paper drawing. It is, indeed, not easy to explain that this is a discovery which should be taken quite seriously, the practical significance of which cannot yet be foretold. It is a fact that advanced farmers have been engaged on experiments of this kind for a considerable time. More than ten years ago a German thesis was written on the influence of music on milk yield, and was sponsored by the milk economy section of the University of Halle. Then came reports of American experiments which sounded so startling—increase of milk and fat yield by nearly a third without change of feed merely by playing gramophone records during milking—that they gave rise to much shaking of heads.

Now, however, there is a new foundation for experiments in this field. A diplomaed farmer and inspector of stud livestock, Georg Tartler, who has already produced a number of responsible works, has now published a book in which he gives the results of experiments with milking and music carried out over a period of years in various German model farms. Lengthy records compiled in accordance with all the principles of scientific accuracy show in actual fact an astonishing increase in milk yield merely through playing gramophone records while milking.

In addition to drily presented statistics, however, we learn many other interesting things. It has been shown, for instance, that the cows which are most sensitive to music are those which have the best characteristics in other ways. The kind of music which affects them most is easy to ascertain; they prefer heavy, slow melodies, and have their favourite pieces; one loved a Caruso record beyond everything, and another: "Tonight or never."



Remember me? I
colonized Britain.—
Travaso delle Idee, Rome

While one piece reduced one cow to a state of melting acquiescence and boundless milk yield, the same piece had no effect at all on another, and too frequent repetition produced dulled indifference in all cases.

The author is seeking to ascertain the psychological causes of these phenomena, which lead to interesting comparisons with the effect of music on human beings.

Foolproof Flying

Avery McBee in *The Baltimore Sun*

WELL, I flew a plane. I, the greenest of groundlings, with my heart in my throat, took it off the ground, circled over Southeast Washington and achieved perhaps the worst landing ever made without a casualty, all in twenty minutes and without more than one minute of ground instruction.

It was one of those things that just had to be done, despite gnawing doubts. Charges of gullibility smart. So do hints of wabbling knees. As my car neared Bolling Field there was great activity overhead. Through the trees there came a glint of reflected sunlight as an odd craft banked steeply out of the teeth of the wind with a whine that died when the turn was completed. There could be no mistake; it was the Hammond, the Bureau of Air Commerce's "guinea pig plane." That is the one which today seems to offer the best chance so far of getting folk to fly. Down, down, down it came until it seemed that it must crash. But close to the ground it leveled off and touched earth not far out of the dive, scudding smoothly along until brakes snubbed it quickly to a stop.

Into the cabin we climbed, fastening safety belts while I goggled at the mysterious instrument panel and inspected the controls. Of course, I thought, my companion would take me for a short flight to demonstrate the controls, so I was not particularly uneasy.

"Steer it with your feet," was the invitation, and I found as we rolled slowly over the ground that the pedals were hooked to the front wheel of the tricycle, which obeyed my every movement.

"She's all yours!" yelled my companion, John H. Geisse, chief of the development section of the Bureau of Air Commerce, above the roar as he opened the throttle wide.

"Wait a minute!" I yelled back. "I don't know what I'm doing!"

"Steer with your feet 'til you're off!" came back.

I eased back on the stick and looked down to see if we were off. We were sailing smoothly, the ground fading away, hangars diminishing and there came that sensation of suspension known to everyone who has ridden in an airplane.

I recalled that this particular plane has no rudder controls. The rudder is locked and all the steering is done with the ailerons, controlled by the lateral movement of the sticks. In other words, to turn left the pilot simply moves the stick to the left and the ailerons adjust themselves automatically to deliver the proper amount of bank and turn.

Up the Anacostia river we went. Ordinarily, I would have enjoyed the view of the Capital and would have speculated upon those crawling specks that were automobiles, but I was too busy trying to read all of the instruments on the panel before me.

Mr. Geisse shot me a quizzical glance and I decided he wanted to return. I was afraid of that; I still had to land this contraption. Bolling Field was a murky space as big as a playing card. I closed the throttle and tried to gauge my glide. I moved the stick sharply forward and we bumped ground. To me it seemed the smoothest of landings. In that moment the Almighty received a fervent burst of gratitude.

Because the center of gravity is farther aft on the "guinea pig plane" it is steady on the ground, and even when the ship is sidled in off its line of flight, it pulls around to a straight line when the wheels touch. Thus it is possible to make all sorts of glaring errors in landing and still suffer no accident.

Top speed for the Hammond is around 105 miles per hour, and it has what Mr. Geisse calls a "crash speed" of thirty-five miles per hour. Thus, he explains, a pilot who



Glasgow Record

has been caught without a landing spot and has to set the plane down can "mush it in" on almost any kind of terrain at a speed so low that the crash will not result in serious injury. Because brakes can be slammed on at once and the craft stopped in less distance than it takes to stop an automobile, it can be landed in a very small field. Thus is it possible to do more sightseeing flying at low altitudes.

Certainly, any good automobile driver can fly the Hammond without much instruction, but there is danger for anyone who would jump into the air without sound training first. The price of the ship now runs around \$4,500—a price that will be slashed to fractions in those days ahead when the knives of volume production start chopping.

The Need For Civil Service

Robert L. Johnson in
*Annals of the American Academy
of Political and Social Science*

IT is a strange paradox that in a country which has keyed up its business methods to a point where, in the name of speed and efficiency, men are required to keep the pace of improved production, the American public has for many years tolerated and paid for thousands of politically appointed public servants who would never have passed muster in private business. And this has not been because of charity, but because of indifference.

Perhaps one reason is that the American concept of government was founded on passion—the passion of rebellion against an established order. Our people, with a pioneer country opening up, continued to think of government in abstract terms of liberty, democracy, and independence. Since increasing complexities and expansion have turned government into an enormous business, we must learn to think also of its honest and efficient administration if the three original qualities are to be preserved.

The Federal pay roll alone of 800,000—not counting the pay rolls of the states, the counties, and the municipalities—dwarf those of the larger corporations, such as General Motors. In some bureaus of government there are as many varieties and types of positions, requiring as many different

civil service requirements is greater than that in state and local governments.

The average citizen has no knowledge of the details of a civil service law or of just what it is intended to guard against. Hence, when his own civil service law requirements are flouted or evaded by those who would reintrench the spoils system or create bogus patronage jobs, he is usually unaware of it.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is also the price of an efficient civil service.

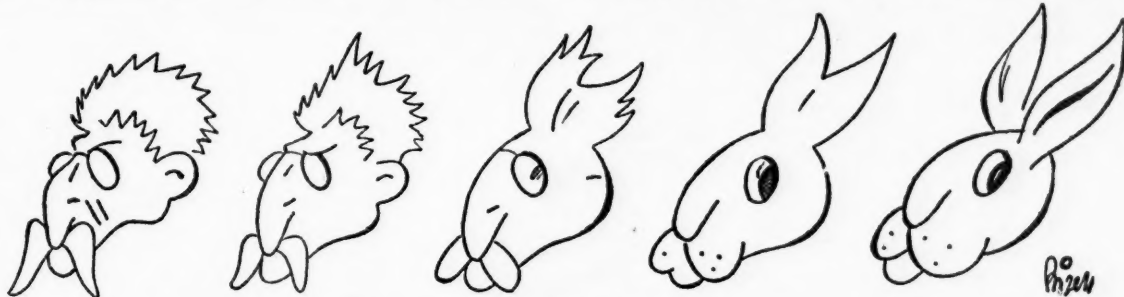
Unemployment

John G. Jones in *The Forum*

HOW is industry going to absorb our persistently large volume of unemployment?

First of all, industry is going to attack the problem at the choke point, which already is evident—the scarcity of skilled labor. Business is laying plans for this and is frankly putting up to labor leaders their responsibility for helping. American industry is an organization of skilled, not unskilled labor, and even as I write there is an unfulfilled need for nearly a million skilled workers.

Second, industry is going deep into modernization of plants, 60 to 70 percent of which are admittedly obsolete. This is going to cut costs and even cut labor—but in doing



Leon Blum—lion or rabbit?—II 420, Florence

kinds of training and experience, as would be found in a whole private business on a large scale. In business it would be accepted without question that the men filling these positions must be trained and qualified for them. The establishment of civil service requirements is an effort to meet this need in government.

This is not to say that the adoption of a law setting up examination facilities is the cure-all for the expensive evils of patronage and personnel inefficiency. But the basic reality that it is no longer possible to build our personnel administration on personal knowledge or sponsorship is being generally recognized.

The American Management Association has proposed and endorsed standard examinations for office personnel. The Business Education Council has evolved a comprehensive program. Edward R. Stettinius, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, outlined a complete plan for discovering potential executives in business.

These studies and programs recognize the importance of providing opportunity for promotion along specified lines and for transfers to other departments where fitness and qualification warrant it. They would provide for special training after entering the service and for possible promotion for those who have taken such training.

Another fact to which attention should be called is the great need for the merit system in states, counties, and cities. Even with the emergency agencies included, the percentage of employees in the federal government under

so it is going to strike a modernizing pace, a new consumption pace, made possible by new low prices and good wages, which will take up the slack as fast as it appears.

Third, industry is going to stamp out more and more so-called child-labor and sweatshop labor, either by law or voluntarily, by industry codes. Today there are only nine children per 1,000 workers in the manufacturing industries.

Fourth, industry is looking for a good rise—at least five percent in 1937—in exports, and this will help much in giving employment.

Fifth, industry has widely adopted the decentralizing principle, and this makes for healthier employment conditions.

Sixth, industry is spending vast sums on research, and will spend more, confident that new goods, new industries, lower prices are possible.

Seventh, industry is making very effective and determined efforts to reduce seasonal variation, which is a prominent cause of unemployment.

Eighth, industry realizes its moral responsibility to employ workers over 40 years of age, wherever possible.

Ninth, industry is on its toes as never before, alertly studying every opportunity to push ahead, with a strong will to employ more men.

Tenth, business, in coöperation with banking and government, has now made available a much better flow of capital into industry, new and old, at lower rates.

These factors are enough to indicate a factual basis for my belief that we will absorb America's employables. Even in 1929 there were nearly 2,000,000 unemployed; but I be-

lieve that our more balanced situation today will cut that in two years from today—quite certainly so if the workers respond to the plans in their behalf.

The surest road to banishing our unemployment is expansion of production. The further reduction of working hours is a fallacious philosophy, for we are now below the NRA 40-hour level, and the proposed 30-hour level cannot help.

We are already at a point where employment in the production of consumption goods is equal to if not ahead of 1929. Hope lies in the fact that the durable-goods field uses a larger proportion of semiskilled and unskilled labor—the very types presenting the gravest problem.

And, if we should begin to lift our "American" standard of living above the \$2,100 per year usually cited and which many believe should be nearer \$3,600, we shall in a few years consider it very quaint that in 1936 we were wondering what could be found for American labor to do.

Chinese Corruption

Norman D. Hanwell in *Pacific Affairs*

CHEN HAN-SENG, the leading agrarian economist of China, has described the Chinese landlord as a "quadrilateral being," who is simultaneously a rent collector, merchant, usurer and administrative officer. The landlord class stands astride both the old social structure and economy of China, which it used to dominate under imperial rule by contributing to the mandarin class the majority of the old scholar-officials; and the new social and economic order of industrialization, modern banking methods and the modern military system, to which it has transferred a great part of its activity.

So intricate, indeed, is the social structure that even in provinces where the authority of Nanking can be asserted only uneasily or incompletely it is not in the least unusual to find that the families which are locally powerful and have a vested interest in evading the control of the Central Government are at the same time intimately bound up with families or individuals powerful at Nanking.

All the most conspicuous internal policies of the National Government call for a vigorous extension of the central political control of Nanking and for modernizing activities which must to a large extent result in destroying old vested interests at the same time that they create new forms of wealth and the opportunity of establishing new vested interests. Yet the proponents of the new order and the defenders of the old order are members largely of the same social group.

It is in the lower organs of government that the drive for centralized power in China tends to break down. National and even provincial regulations can only be enforced through the *hsien* or county governments and even smaller organs. Local officials collect taxes, dispense justice, build roads and are the key men in the militia and

police. The county magistrate is appointed by the provincial government, which means that he has usually a personal relation to the man whose military power controls the province.

Directly under the county there comes the *ch'ü* or district, of which there may be from three to ten or more in a county. The head of a district is usually appointed by the county magistrate, whose henchman, accordingly, he is likely to be. Regulations exist which ought to limit the cost of district administration, but it exceeds the proper amount, sometimes by several thousand percent.

Below the district are smaller governing groups which are theoretically chosen by the peasants themselves. They fall generally within one or the other of two systems, that of the *pao-chia* and that of "village government." The *pao-chia* system, a very old one, has recently been revived by General Chiang K'ai-shek. The usual structure is that 10 households, or *hu*, form a *chia*, the head of which is chosen by the heads of households. Every 10 *chia* then form a *pao*, the head of which they elect. Heads of *chia* and *pao* must be local rich peasants or landlords, no outsiders being eligible. The *pao*, which is a self-contained pyramid of local responsibility, is at the orders of the district, which can through it hold any given household responsible for a breach of the peace. The system can also be used for collecting taxes.

Village government is vested primarily in a village headman and his assistants, who are chosen by the local gentry, and there are also heads of market towns and other local communities. Their work varies, but usually they are the leaders in whatever the villages may undertake.

In every county, district, *pao*, locality or village, there is to be found the ramifying influence of a class known as "the local gentry." Very difficult to define exactly, it is composed of those of relatively high economic position and education, who hold the power of initiative or obstruction in all local affairs, and can either assume responsibility themselves or delegate it to others.

In the attempt to hold on to control of local government, landlords also maintain armed forces of their own. Each activity of the landlord class first finances itself and then develops excessive exploitation, through rents, interest, retail profits and speculation in official funds, all of which fatten the landlord's income from office-holding. Most of the taxes, as-

essments and requisitions of the higher government organs must pass in the first instance through the hands of local officials. The methods of collection vary according to the province, but the local official always works into the process at one stage or another. Corruption begins even before a man takes office, which is one reason why even the smaller offices are dominated by landlords and relatively rich peasants.

Assessments, besides being excessive, are unequally applied. The petty official in charge of a district can assess himself and his friends lightly. The National government has tried to do away with the system of farming out taxes, but it still continues. The same rural officers who assess and collect taxes also administer the law, the district office being, in most provinces, concurrently the local legal organ.

The centralizing political power of the National Government is associated with the introduction of a new economic system, new methods of communication and a new military,



social and political structure, which destroys the old vested interests at the same time that it creates new ones. Both the old structure and the new are permeated by the power of a single class, the landlords.

In the new, centralized structure there survives a position of special privilege and power for the more fortunate members of the very class which dominated the old structure. With his feet planted firmly in the old system, the "quadri-lateral" landlord is able to reach out with both hands to take control of the new system, and is likely to prove capable of



continuing all four of his old activities, perhaps even more vigorously than before. This is the true heart of the problem of local government in China.

A League Army

Colonel R. C. Barkworth in *The New Commonwealth*, London

ACCEPTING the school of thought that the League of Nations must have the power to render its decisions effective, it must have a military force at its command, and must organise it on lines that are in accordance with the sanctions of world opinion.

An acceptable force must be one that will not demand service in remote parts of the world that does not yet correspond to a popular sense of duty. Immediate assistance to members in need implies forces within the strategic range necessary for swift action. The areas in which any particular force is to be liable for employment should, however, be as large as strategic conditions and popular opinion permit.

Any discussion of League forces has tended to concentrate on the organisation of a League air force, on the grounds of its comparatively far greater importance in future wars. Emphasis has been laid on the capacity of an air force to strike suddenly, on the probability that future wars will begin without the formalities of the past so that the utmost effect may be gained from surprise, and on the scope of new weapons such as bombing, gas or bacterial offensives. The capacity of an adequately equipped air force to strike decisive blows at important strategic centers, such as munition factories, railway centres and so forth, is no doubt great. This fact, however, should not be allowed to obscure the need for other forces—the scope of effectiveness of an air force is likely to be definitely limited in certain directions.

But beyond this it is well to bear in mind that the duties of a League force may include constant minor activities ill-suited to the capacity of an air force. Land forces were selected to supervise the Saar plebiscite. Land forces would

be required on similar occasions, and probably land forces rather than air would deal effectively with outbreaks of the "Putsch" variety. Finally, it is to be remembered that the armed forces of the League would be for employment only as a last resort in war. Their first task would be to effect pressure such as, it is to be hoped, would prevent the outbreak of war. For such action land and sea forces would be more useful than air in their capacity to enforce occupations, blockades or such other pressure as might be considered desirable. Air armaments would not come to the front till operations had passed from the preventive to the military stage. The League needs about 1,000,000 men.

It must be remembered that the League forces cannot, or at least will not at the beginning, be expected to be the sole force required for international purposes. It must rely, and be able to rely, on the active assistance of state members who must be able and expected to maintain adequate forces for this purpose.

The present scheme parts company with most former schemes on the giving of the same maxima to all countries irrespective of the size of the country in question. This would appear to be essential. A League force should be recruited in equal proportions from the various member states in the zone in which it is to operate. By equalising and spreading the incidence and size of national contingents considerable security will be gained against the danger of "default" in any particular nation's contingent in some particular crisis. Combined with the equalised upper limit for national forces it should produce a relative balance between nation and nation that should in itself contribute considerably to the removal of fears of sudden and overwhelming aggression.

The League would require its own military and naval stations. These should be placed under League control entirely in a status akin to that of free cities or areas. A tentative suggested list of such stations as regards the European zone will make the proposal clearer. Headquarters of the League force with a central army of 500,000 could be placed in some central position, say the neighbourhood of Vienna. The remaining 500,000 would permit of up to, say, ten strong



England's dictators look like democrats!—Daily Herald, London

detached forces at other points. The following names suggest themselves as possibilities: Gibraltar, Malta, Trieste, the Dardanelles, Cracow, Luxembourg, Danzig, and Memel.

The force would have to be trained on a League basis. Eventually all officers should receive their training at League military schools where the curriculum would include instruction in the history, objects and outlook of the League. Over the headquarters staff of the various services the League would be represented by a small commission appointed by the Council or Assembly. A judicious distribution of the seats on the three commissions, naval, military and air, should answer any fears of the central force getting exploited by a small junta. Consent for major operations could of course only be given by the League itself, and local action would have to be limited to routine and foreseen circumstances.

Collective Farms

From *Pravda*, Moscow

WINTER in the village is usually pictured in terms of man-high snow-drifts and a general suspension of life. This was really the case in the old, individualistic village. But the collective order has effaced the difference between



Setting a precedent.—Des Moines Register

the harvest-time and the dull Winter season.

"So much to worry about, so much to do," complains the president of the collective farm named after the XVIIth Party Congress, Ivan Pavlovich Protsenko, "that we don't have a minute to spare, even at night."

No sooner had the Kolhoz president taken off his overcoat in his office that he was surrounded by about fifteen men who had business with him.

Next door, in a large room, the bookkeeper and the accountant of the Kolhoz were preparing the yearly account. They had enough to keep them busy. An income of a million roubles. An outlay of two hundred thousand

roubles for equipment and construction. Three roubles, 20 kopeks and 7 kilos of wheat per labor-day. Illya Piskovatsky will receive more than five thousand roubles and over a hundred centners of grain. A like income will be received by Nikolai Dostenko, Nikita Denshenko and several others.

The Village Galigaievsk, itself, lies in an outlying district. But the collective farmers do not feel cut off from the main currents of the life of the country. Recently, the entire Kolhoz gathered to send off Ustina Kuznietsova on her journey to the All-Union Congress of Soviets in Moscow.

The president of the Kolhoz has a large mail. An engineer from Rostov offers his services and is willing to become a member of the collective farm. A lady pianist writes from the same city. She has heard the Kolhoz has bought a piano and is ready to teach the children music.

"We're thinking of taking them," says the Kolhoz president.

Life is particularly intense in the laboratory-hut. Here, they are preparing exhibits for the All-Union Agricultural Exposition. There is enough to make them proud. Millet as tall as a man, yielding up to 26 centners per hectare, high quality wheat, fine barley, etc.

Soon, the collective farm will open a school of technical agronomy. The collective farmers will take courses there before the beginning of the Spring sowing. An agronomical conference of the Kolhoz will also take place to study means of increasing this year's harvest.

Under the Kolhoz's guidance, its members have been sent to study a variety of subjects. Two of them attend the School of Agriculture at Grozni. Members of the management are studying in the regional school of collective farming. Four combine operators are being trained in Mozdok; a chauffeur at Ordjonikidze and a nursery superintendant in the former town. Altogether, there are sixty members of the collective farm studying in the higher schools.

The feminine members of the Kolhoz have initiated a remarkable movement, the study of the tractor and the combine. Fifty women have expressed the desire to become tractor or combine drivers.

The attitude of these Cossack women is shown clearly by Maria Reshetniak who states in her application:

"I wish to take a course of training in tractor-driving so that, in case of war, I can take the place of a fighting man in our national economy."

At the organization meeting for these courses, the Cossack women spoke of their passionate desire to master the study of machines so as to be able to drive not only a tractor, but a tank or even an airplane. They will receive six months of thorough training.

The Kolhoz is busy with village improvements. An electric station and a public bath are under construction, while additional dwellings and a new school are planned.

It is interesting to note that, now, in the early part of February, the collective farm is already prepared for the Spring Sowing. The inventory has been overhauled and the men assigned their places. The new order has been normalized and has become a matter of habit. The main object of the Winter's effort is the training of personnel.

Ottoman Peace

Burhan Belge in *La Turquie Kamaliste*, Istanbul

THERE exists today an endeavor more or less well formed, an effort more or less general, to direct all policy of nation toward the single desirable end, peace.

What will make this effort obtain for each country is still uncertain; but what is past the shadow of a doubt is our absolute right to proclaim that all factors, economic,

social, and political, of our public life converge unanimously on peace.

The Kemalist Turkey which, 15 years before, took possession of an empire ruined and systematically impoverished and of a people depressed and without resources—the Ottoman empire in dissolution—has given itself, since its beginning, the task of raising this nation morally and materially, to make it free and happy and to provide it with a culture and a modern technique as well as a solid national economy.

A labor constantly directed toward progress characterizes the true Turkey and its life during this period of its history. Now, a nation which works, all as one, has need of security and peace.

It is not pertinent to analyze here the desires for peace evinced by the different nations of the world or to determine the sincerity which these desires are supposed to contain. However, what we can define and illustrate is that the ultimate expression of all the material and moral ends which Turkey pursues is none other than its conscientious hope crystallized into its eagerness for peace.

The Turk nation which once used force of arms to stretch its moral and material domination over the expanse of three continents, employs today its forces and its vitality in the work of reconstruction and completion of its personality and its material and moral existence. These powers are to be found actually placed by the Turkey of Ataturk in the service of the cultural and humanitarian cause of Turkish nationalism.

That is why we can, with every right, speak of the Kemalist policy as the policy most favorable and best leading to peace in the post-war world.

Thus, not the studying but the mere passing in review of the diplomatic documents of these last 15 years should suffice, we believe, to demonstrate the veracity of our thought. But there is no need to revive the course of a history of so fresh a date. For is not the conduct which Turkey has exhibited, from the beginning to the present, in the question of the Dardanelles, the most recent and striking proof of the invincible zeal of our country toward the cause—sacred for all humanity—of the greatest of boons, peace?

Are Colonies a Benefit?

B. S. Keeling in *Contemporary Review*, London

COLONIES provide a fairly certain market for the goods of the suzerain power. But even so their purchasing power is so low that their value as markets is definitely limited. The whole of the world's colonies put together take less than 10 percent of the world's exports.



Burglar scare.—South Wales Echo, Cardiff



Short cut.—Oklahoma City Times

The foreign exchange problem of the dissatisfied powers is thus very much more than a purely colonial problem. First and foremost it is due to the shrinkage of world trade, which has hit the exporting industries in all countries. Even to-day, in volume world trade has only recovered to four-fifths of its 1929 level, and in value it is considerably lower still.

Fundamentally, therefore, the problem of ensuring access to colonial raw materials is the problem of reviving international trade. But there are at least three important ways in which the dissatisfied powers intensify their own foreign exchange difficulties. Germany and (until October, 1936) Italy, erected elaborate exchange controls in order to maintain their currencies at quite artificial levels. In consequence German and Italian goods were too expensive to find a wide market abroad.

Both have also obstructed their markets by their political action; Italy's invasion of Abyssinia led to the exclusion of her goods by all the sanctionist countries. Germany's persecution of the Jews provoked the boycott of her goods by Jews all over the world. Japan, too, has suffered from the Chinese boycott of her goods in protest against her aggressive policy in China.

The third factor is rearmament. In all these countries the most intensive demand for foreign exchange comes from the armament industries, which in each case depend very largely on imported raw materials.

As dumping grounds for surplus population the value of colonies has been more exaggerated than in any other respect. Colonies provide some openings for the planter with capital of his own, and for the man holding a responsible executive or administrative post. But for the labourer type of emigrant they offer nothing at all. All the colonies in the strict sense of the word lie in tropical areas. In the British colonies at least there is no restriction of immigrants on grounds of race or nationality.

In any case even the transfer of whole Dominions to the dissatisfied Powers would never solve the problem of an expanding population. The real solution for that problem has and always will be found in industrialisation.

The one conclusion which emerges without question from this survey is that the colonial areas of the world are not of any major economic importance. But even though the ma-



It never rains but it pours.
—N. Y. Herald-Tribune

terial consequences of removing such restrictions as do exist on access to colonial raw materials and markets would not be great, the moral effect might be considerable. It would be a constructive measure of peaceful change.

Subsidized Athletes

Jordan C. Ownby in *The Texas Weekly*

THOSE who build the editorial bonfires must have smelled something that turned their noses up so at college athletics. Perhaps they are correct in writing that athletes are subsidized, that coaches are hired at salaries far out of line with educational standards, and that games produce exorbitant gambling and drinking.

They would have you believe that all athletes are subsidized, that they are paid what amounts to a salary for playing football. In "ringer" institutions yes, but in member schools of accredited conferences it is nothing like as bad as pictured.

How many sons of rich fathers do you know who are playing football in college today? The poorer boy, lacking material things, naturally turns to athletics and the pleasure that they will give him. In the final analysis, why should a college or its ardent supporters be blamed for making it possible for these boys to secure an education which otherwise might be denied them? The athlete does learn something which will be of value to him afterwards in business life—something that the straight academic student misses.

It is also true, and few people understand this, that an athlete in many colleges has to pass more semester hours in order to be eligible for athletics than does the ordinary student to be eligible to remain in school. The editorial writers intimate that it is made easier for an athlete to pass, that he is given "crip" courses and that professors are told to let him slip by on mediocre work. But many narrow-minded professors, resentful that the coach makes more than they do,

take that resentment out on the athletes.

It does appear somewhat out of line when a coach is paid more than the president of the college or university at which he coaches but comparable situations exist in business life, too. But surely in every American city, there is a salesman who earns four to five times over the salary paid his boss, the manager of a local branch office. A successful coach attracts students and in doing so increases the revenue of the college. After all, isn't any man in any profession or business worth most any salary if he more than earns it back for those who pay him?

It is said that football games produce gambling and drinking. Is that really true? Do they produce this or are they merely an avenue of expression that would be found by the fan in another outlet if football were not there—behind the barn, so to speak, if not under the stadium? The athlete has less of an inclination and less of an opportunity either to gamble or drink than has the average student—training rules see to that.

And as for injuries—of course they occur in football but aren't more boys killed and injured as they race about in automobiles? And do dances and their late hours, picture shows, and automobiles tend to improve and build up a boy's body so that he may have health and vigor in business life?

So You Won't Fight

Yen-Ying Lu in *China Weekly Review*

THE question as to whether Japan and Russia should come together with the conclusion of a non-aggression pact has occasionally cropped up in connection with diplomatic interviews and negotiations between the two countries. But practically nothing has come of it, except that it has caused much bad blood between them. Ever since 1931, the issue has been left in an annoying suspense, with the Soviet Government from time to time avowing its desire for a non-aggression pact with Japan and the Japanese Government wavering between occasional gestures in favor of the Soviet proposal and an attitude of cool indifference or cautious hesitation.

Whether Asia can remain in peace or shall undergo the throes of another war depends a great deal on the outcome of the trying tension for the present separating Japan and Russia. For it must be admitted that all things considered the two nations are the only major powers who have great stakes in Asia and are in a position to fight for them. Through their European alliances the two powers have worked up a situation in which we might well imagine a war between themselves would carry with it large-scale clashes on at least three fronts.

But the one reassuring sign about Japan-Soviet relations is the fact that so far the tension has not broken out into open war as was feared in 1936. The two countries entered the threshold of 1937 with further avowal of intention to seek the solution of their major issues through the use of peaceful diplomatic means.

There is every indication to fear that for the last three years Japan and Russia have been heading for what may be called a stalemate. The negotiation of a non-aggression pact between Japan and Russia, if it is possible to do so, seems to be the essential thing that goes to the bottom of the tension between the two countries. The non-aggression idea was first enthusiastically taken up by Russia.

But the Soviet proposal was declined by Japan in the first instance. Since then Russia, obviously driven by the Japanese refusal, has been pursuing two courses of action with energetic efforts and masterly calculation. On one hand, she has conciliated and made sure of her neighbors on her western frontier by working out a series of non-aggression pacts with them, and on the other hand with astonishing energy she has

pushed on unprecedented defense preparations to strengthen her Siberian frontiers bordering on Manchuria and Outer Mongolia.

Japan has been rather in a dilemma regarding the Soviet proposal of non-aggression. It has been shown in connection with her Diet sessions, especially when the question of the Budget is brought up, that some of the Japanese political leaders and a section of the Japanese press are in sympathy with the Soviet proposal. Even some circles in the Japanese Army would like to meet Russia halfway.

In giving a cold-shouldered reception to the Soviet proposal of non-aggression, the Japanese Government has taken the cue from the military party. As long as Japan's army establishments in Manchuria remain inferior to those of Russia, the non-aggression pact will be worse than useless for Japan as a measure of national security. The Japanese Government could seriously consider the Soviet proposal only when the military forces of the two countries should be placed on an equal footing.

As shown by the negotiations for the last four years, it appears that the Japanese Government has rather dallied with the non-aggression issue in order to trade on it for its own advantages. Japan's recent diplomatic relations with Russia and other countries give good grounds for the suspicion that she has a desire to capitalize this issue for the benefit of her domestic politics as well as foreign diplomacy.

Debased Dollar

Benjamin M. Anderson Jr. in *Commerce*

THE last few years have clearly demonstrated that monetary debasement is no quick and sure cure for low prices, and that there is no automatic, dependable response by prices and business to currency debasement. If a small country does it in a stable world, it can get results. But, when the two greatest and most powerful nations of the world, the British Empire and the United States, both do it, or, for that matter, when one of them alone does it, the shock to credit throughout the world, and to business in other countries, offsets this.

Currency debasement and currency manipulation in general, in a great country, are not quick and sure and automatic methods of raising prices.

None the less, over longer periods of time and in ways impossible to forecast with any exactness, the great debasement of the dollar and of other currencies, with the resultant immense increase both in the existing number of gold monetary units and in the number annually added by current production, must work out its result in the form of higher prices for commodities, for real estate and for other equities. The problem that we face is the problem of making this process an orderly one, spreading it out over as many years as possible, avoiding violent booms followed by violent setbacks as the process goes on and preventing a growth in debt paralleling or even exceeding the rises in prices. How are we to accomplish this, and, indeed, can we accomplish it?

We can prevent an excessive growth of debt if we hold down the expansion of credit on the basis of the great excess of reserve money which has been created by the devaluation process. Our Federal Reserve authorities have already increased the reserve requirements of the member banks with a view to reducing the excess reserves, and, in my judgment, they should go further and increase them again, to the full extent allowed by the law, and then leave them unchanged.

But we shall have to get rid of the theory that it is necessary to have excessively low interest rates if we are going to have any adequate control over the expansion of credit. Exceedingly low interest rates and a firm control of excess reserves are absolutely incompatible. Exceedingly low interest rates are a constant inducement to expand credit and every expansion of credit is an expansion of debt. We must be

willing to submit ourselves again to the discipline of firm money markets in periods of active demand for money and to the discipline of reserve shortages for banks that over-expand. And periods of active business and good profits should be periods in which debts are paid off and during which stock issues are substituted for maturing bond issues rather than periods in which debt is increased light-heartedly under the lure of cheap and easy credit.

India, Disobey!

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in
The New Outlook, Ahmedabad, India

IT is not surprising that liberals who only yesterday swore against the new constitution today plead so earnestly for working it. All weapons in their armory to get the new constitution modified so as to make it acceptable to their countrymen have been exhausted; now they find an iron wall standing against them; they have no other option but to capitulate and conform themselves to the new conditions. Discretion in their opinion is as well the better part of valor in politics as any other sphere of life.

But can the Indian National Congress attitude towards this question be the same as that of the liberals? The Congress, no doubt, has suspended civil disobedience, but it is yet committed to mass action as the main plank to carry the country to the desired goal. It would be idle to deny that some of us have lost faith in direct action. The trouble begins when such persons try to hide their view by specious arguments. These gentlemen cleverly declare that they can best reject the new constitution by accepting ministerships. When in office, they assure, they will confront the provincial governors with such proposals as cannot easily be accepted by them, and when those propositions are not accepted, and the governors make use of the "safeguards" allowed to them under the constitution, our friends will resign, create dead-locks and crises, and blow the constitution to pieces.

One need not bother much about the arguments put for-



Wearin' o' the Green.
—King Features

ward by the advocates of this policy. They can be offered ministries only if they are in a majority; and if they are in a majority they can create dead-locks and crises even without accepting any office. The best way for them to end the new constitution will be not to allow any ministry to function.

The new constitution perpetuates autocracy under the guise of a democratic form: by destroying the chances of the formation of a ministry you tear down that democratic veil and leave autocracy in its ugly nakedness.

A section of congressmen openly declare that we should try to make use of the new constitution as best we can, utilize the power and privileges which can be had under the new constitution for the general good of the country, and prepare that way the people to exert pressure for further reforms. They even assure the starting of civil disobedience



A sit-down we're all for.—Kansas City Star

later, when the country has had some respite, and gained some confidence under the influence of such power and privileges as the new constitution may confer on the Congress. It is true that by coöperating with the government now or under some future constitution, it is possible to derive some personal advantages, or even some petty public benefits. But if you succumb to the greed of petty advantages and petty reforms, you are lost forever to the cause of the country's freedom.

Those who plead for working the so-called provincial autonomy to the benefit of the country forget that what is said to be given is only the throwing of small trinkets by the wayside in order to distract our attention from the real objectives. The lot of our people, especially that of the masses, cannot be improved unless the army in India is Indianized and the present huge army budget is substantially reduced, and unless the extravagant expenses on imperial services are brought down to a level compatible with Indian resources.

The new constitution gives us absolutely no power in this direction. To think that we can work it to the advantage of our country is a delusion; it is a snare from which we should keep at an arm's length. Indians can improve their lot only when they acquire complete independence to manage their own affairs.

The only straight-forward course left to the Congress is not to work any constitution that is not acceptable to it, or at least has not the moral support of a great majority of Indians. By adopting that course alone the Congress can gain and maintain its prestige and strength in the country.

But whatever some of us might or might not say, the heart of the Congress is sound. The Congress is bound to reject the new constitution, not merely by words, but by clear cut action. The congressmen cannot be allowed to become part and parcel of the government by accepting offices; they shall have to fight the government at each step, and they shall continue to fight thus till sufficient strength is again gained by the country to assert its own rights and proclaim its own freedom.

Theatrical Flop

Arthur Hopkins in *Scribner's*

THE theater lives on talent. If it is denied full opportunity to develop and keep talent, it must go hungry. There is unquestionably a large potential theater audience, but with what is it to be served? What influence can the theater have when its sole creative activity is confined to a few blocks in Manhattan where the chief concern is economic survival, where the chief quest is for a hit? In the past there have been many successful and admirable plays that were not hits. The hit mania has spread from the ticket speculators to the critics and to that first public which largely determines the fate of a play. Critics ruefully report that this is not the hit the season has been awaiting, or joyfully proclaim that long delayed smash.

How can the theater have any social or cultural significance in the face of this attitude? It leaves the theater with only one mission, salesmanship. Actors must sell themselves. Directors must hawk their wares in strident, Coney Island voices, and above all there must be speed, not imagination or creation, but speed, selling speed. It is not strange that the wares of Broadway have been rejected by the rest of the country. There are gentle, relaxed, discerning people in the land who are not bowled over by the obvious, the raucous. If the theater had maintained the distinction it once had, the movies could not so easily have annihilated it. The New York theater is a provincial enterprise whose fate is largely in the hands of people who are not representative of the taste and thought of a great public that has forsworn the output of Broadway.

The theater's one justification for persistence in the face of the movies would have been a superiority in intent and realization which, unfortunately, it cannot claim. To say that the theater will always be with us does not mean that its being with us is important. There will always be chess tournaments and stamp collections, but their influence is not taken seriously by their addicts. And certainly the theater of today is an addiction. It is for those people who like to be in it and talk about it. As an indulgence it is exciting. As an influence it is negligible and, with all its dedication to commercialism, on the whole unprofitable.

Pacifism Means Peace

Harry Emerson Fosdick reported in *Congressional Record*

IN personal pacifism, the individual refusal to participate in war, is, I think, of first-rate significance, but it is not enough. Personal pacifism is my own position so that you will not suspect me of minimizing its importance, but by itself

alone it is not enough. Granted that pacifism does two things. First, it sits in judgment on war. It says, "This whole war business is so hideous in its processes and disastrous in its results that we will take any punishment society may mete out rather than participate in it. We may not be able to stop war in our generation but one thing we can do, bear our incorrigible witness against it as irremediably, everlastingly wrong."

Not only does personal pacifism thus sit in judgment on war, it is also a practical device for hindering war. To be sure, there is another practical device for hindering war which I should like to see tried; namely, an ironclad law that if any administration should fail to keep us out of war the first persons to be killed would be 10 Senators chosen by lot, 10 Representatives, and half the members of the Cabinet.

Since my fantastic suggestion is impractical, I fall back upon another. Let millions of our citizens openly declare themselves unwilling to be used as cannon fodder or to allow their sons to be used as cannon fodder. Any administration facing such an incorrigible attitude on the part of its people will at least hesitate about entering war. The multiplication of individuals dead set against participation in war erects a barrier between the nation and the fatal plunge into catastrophe. Obviously, the more pacifism spreads the easier it is going to be to keep America out of war.

At this point, of course, many people raise the question of self-defense. "Would you not defend your nation if attacked?" they say. You would your home. If the forces of law and order broke down and ruffians invaded your household, you would protect your family; would you not defend your nation? How can you say you will not share in war when it might be a war of self-defense?

To which I answer: "In the last war all nations said they were defending themselves. Germany and Austria, France and Russia, England and Italy, the United States and Japan—we all said we were acting in self-defense. Moreover, we were. No modern nation exists merely within its geographical boundaries. Every great nation is scattered over all the earth in the persons of its citizens, in its markets and investments, in the sources of the raw materials on which its industry depends, so that any nation anywhere, fighting any war, calls it self-defense and always will."

We know, therefore, that when we are asked if we would



Rear guard.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

not join in a war of self-defense we are being asked if we would not participate in any war that comes along. No nation will henceforth fight any war it does not call defensive. We should like, therefore, to question our questioners. What do you mean by a defensive war—spilling the blood of American boys to defend an economic interest in Asia or a market in Europe? That is what our next defensive war will be like.

If you say we went into the World War for economic reasons, to guarantee the credit of the Allies, with whom we had immense outstanding debts, we certainly were gypped on that point. If you say we went into the war for idealistic reasons in a war to end war and make the world safe for democracy, we were gypped on that point, for that war sowed dragon's teeth for wars yet to come and made the world more unsafe for democracy than it had been in centuries. And if you say that we went into the last war for political reasons, to end the menace of Germany, we were gypped on that point. For what nation in Europe today peculiarly disturbs our hopes of peace? Germany under Hitler. But I thought it was Germany we lately fought a great war against. It was. I thought we conquered Germany. We did. I thought we did to Germany what modern war knows how to do to a beaten enemy and then followed it with one of the most oppressive, not to say outrageous, peace treaties in all history. We did. And now, a few years afterward, Germany, armed to the teeth again, is on the march. That is just how efficient war is. It cannot do even this first, simple, obvious thing it is supposed to do—really conquer a powerful modern nation. Do you say that Hitler makes war? I say war made Hitler.

The world can have peace whenever the world wants it enough to fulfill this condition. The major precondition of war, that makes it almost inevitable, is sixty-odd national states refusing to surrender to a central court and administration one item of their sovereignty.

Some day the consummation will come—concerning which our children's children will think us imbecile because we did not achieve it—a central court, a central administration, controlling whatever force is necessary for international government in the form of international police, and the different nationalities will have surrendered not all their sovereignty, but this one useless and disastrous item in it, their right to the exercise of violence.



Just Galloping Around.—N.Y. World-Telegram

Local Tax Grief

From First National Bank of Boston Letter

WITHIN recent years consideration of federal governmental finance has over-shadowed interest in state and local fiscal affairs. It is axiomatic that as federal governmental costs absorb an increasingly larger proportion of national income there remains a progressively smaller share for the local communities. As a matter of fact federal and state governments have made such steady encroachments upon virtually all other sources of revenue that the tax upon property is all that remains for the local communities.

The test of a community's financial capacity is generally considered to be determined by the assessed value of property. But this yardstick is deceptive and wholly unreliable. This valuation is an arbitrary figure set by the board of assessors. Real market value of property fluctuates with the business cycle and at present is anywhere from 35 percent to 50 percent below that of 1929. Yet in most localities assessed valuations equal or exceed those of the boom period. The ideal but impractical thing to do would be to reduce assessed valuations during major depressions in proportion to the decline in market values and then to increase the tax rate to the point necessary to raise sufficient



— Glasgow Record

revenue. The increase in the tax rate would serve as a sharp warning to the community that its capacity for carrying the burden of municipal costs had been reduced.

The annual cost of government of all political subdivisions has increased from less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1913 to about \$15,500,000,000 in 1936. This represents a gain of more than 400 percent during which period the population of the country increased by only 32 percent. On a per capita basis governmental costs have increased 300 percent since the pre-war year while national income has increased only 32 percent. Such a burden could not be met out of current revenue. In consequence we find that total public debt has increased from about \$5,500,000,000 in 1913 to \$55,000,000,000 in 1936. On a per family basis this means an increase from \$269 to \$1,800.

Taxation and public debt are of course necessary in an organized society. The phenomenal increase in the use of the automobile and the concentration of population in the cities have necessitated huge public expenditures for the building of roads, the establishment of health and social services, schools, the protection of persons and property as well as for the machinery of government itself.

While all of these public facilities may be highly desirable there is so much waste and extravagance that costs in too many instances are far out of proportion to the services rendered. The question narrows down to whether or not these facilities can be afforded on the present scale.

OR SO THEY SAY

Eugene Lyons, Russian correspondent: "A visiting financier or manufacturer, for whom the working classes are so much dirty ore for the extraction of golden profits, easily takes the hardships of the Russian lower orders in his stride."

Catalan Politico, in Barcelona: "I should regard our present regime as capitalism without capitalists."

Guerra Everett, on child labor: "There are still a few who advocate amendment of the law which says 'Suffer little children to come unto Me,' by inserting a comma after the first word."

Herbert Harris, so cynical: "Thomas Jefferson initiated the great American custom of driving the money-changers out of the temple and inviting them home to luncheon."

Ian Mackenzie states a fact: "How much easier it is to finance war than to finance peace!"

Sir George Paish, un-cowed: "I have always been a bull on Canada."

John L. Lewis, laborite anti-fuehrer: "Germany has reverted to the Middle Ages; her workers, to serfdom."

A. E. Morgan, Canadian educator: "Peace is to democracy what fresh air is to life."

Henry H. Curran, N. Y. magistrate, decides: "James T. Farrell's new book is not lewd, lascivious, libidinous, lustful, lecherous, or licentious."

Abbe Dimnet, French brain & wit: "Paris communists are gentle fellows; there is something about the wine they drink that counsels patience."

F. D. R. describes the Court: "A no-man's land of final futility. . . ."

Joachim Ribbentrop, Hitler's messenger: "The armament of every country will find a natural boundary in the means at its disposal."

Walter Duranty, who knows his Muscovy: "The Russians are the kindest people that have ever shot you dead in a moment of irritation."

Good old Benito—
"dear Latin brother."
Dear Adolph—"my
great Aryan blond."
—Oeuvre, Paris



Shorten Your Belt Lengthen Your Life



"Twenty pounds—in four months—twenty pounds gone! How's that?"

UP to age 30, a moderate degree of overweight helps to protect against diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. But after age 30—consult the scales and watch your belt line. In older people excess fat adds to the work which the heart, liver, kidneys and pancreas are called upon to do.

Men and women over 45 who weigh 20% more than the average have a death rate that is 50% higher than the average for their age. Long continued overweight may lead to early heart disease or apoplexy. Nearly half the people who develop diabetes are very fat before the disease appears.

Too much fat usually comes from overeating, lack of exercise, or both. It is easier to avoid excess weight than to take it off. In most instances overweight can be controlled.

Even when present for many years overweight often may be reduced with safety, but each case requires individual treatment. No effort to bring about a marked weight reduction should be attempted except on the advice and under the supervision of a physician.



People who adopt an unbalanced "fad" diet, or treat themselves with reducing medicines, often suffer serious consequences. Some of these medicines contain dangerous drugs; others are practically useless for weight reduction. It may also be dangerous to begin suddenly a strenuous system of exercises in an effort to reduce. Such extreme measures may throw too great a strain on vital organs already impaired by the excess fat and cause a sudden breakdown.

Aside from overeating, lack of exercise and hereditary factors, overweight may be caused by disease or improper secretion of certain glands. Even if it is caused by an abnormal glandular condition, medical treatment can often effect a complete cure or relief.

Do you know what you should weigh? Send for the Metropolitan's booklet "Overweight and Underweight" which tells the proper weight for your age and height. In it you will find a complete program of diet and exercise which may help you to keep your weight down, or—under your physician's guidance—to reduce safely. Address Booklet Department 537-V.

Keep Healthy—Be Examined Regularly

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman of the Board ~ ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. ~ LEROY A. LINCOLN, President

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THE LITERARY LANDSCAPE

By HERSCHEL BRICKELL

The Miracle of England, by Andre Maurois (Harper and Brothers, \$3.75).

This is a one-volume history of England and the English people from prehistoric days down to the renunciation of the throne by Edward VIII, written in a spirit of tempered admiration by one of France's best known and most successful authors.

Maurois became curious about the English while serving as a liaison officer during the World War. For more than six years he sought in hundreds of history books the answer to the outstanding success of the island kingdom in running its own affairs and also in acquiring and holding a vast empire.

The explanation of the miracle, and miracle it is, he believes to lie in an "instinctive, traditional wisdom." "Intellect and eloquence," he writes in his conclusion, "so potent in dividing other countries, have less hold on the English spirit" than "respect for the past." "Continuity and flexibility" he calls the keywords to the enduring quality of English institutions.

Recent events, in his opinion, prove the underlying strength of the Crown. . . "the British Empire emerged from this crisis with increased confidence in its law and in itself." Can the policy of perpetual compromise and moderation endure in the present world? Denying that he is a prophet, Maurois thinks there is at least hope because of the strong underlying spirit of "disciplined assent to the decisions of the majority."

The French admirer of his cross-channel neighbors writes with admirable clarity, with a fine sense of proportion, and with full attention to the social aspects of history. He is unfailingly readable in this book, as in all his non-fiction, and has combined careful scholarship with an easy and pleasant style to make a book that is certain of popularity.

Those who subscribe to the theory that the future can only be understood in the light of the past will find "The Miracle of England" an extraordinarily useful book to read and study, and it will meet both tests. It may easily take its place as the

most enduringly important piece of work that its author has ever done.

Middletown in Transition, by Robert S. Lynd and Hellen Merrell Lynd (Harcourt, Brace, \$5).

By common consent "Middletown", in which two sociologists put a typical American community under the microscope, is now recognized as a classic and has gone on selling steadily ever since its appearance in 1925. The present volume brings the story down to date, covering the stormy period of the Great Depression.

The method used in the first volume is followed, so that the reader is furnished with complete information about all phases of activity in the small city of the midlands. Manners and customs and thoughts are analyzed, and the impact of great economic changes is studied with the care and thoroughness that might be expected from the Lynds.

Americans who wonder whether or not the experiences we have all been through during the past decade have caused any profound alteration in point of view, will find here a negative answer. The authors report that Middletown does not recognize a changed world; that because of its intransigence, it might follow a "middle-class strong man" in time of crisis, but that the chances are it will keep to the middle-of-the-road, following a policy of "compromise and expediency."

Like its predecessor, the new book is packed with the very stuff of American life. Its publication is of importance and significance as giving a trustworthy report on what has happened in this country during the momentous years of the past decade.

Roaming in Hawaii, by Harry A. Franck (Frederick A. Stokes, \$3.50).

Readers of this magazine have already sampled Mr. Franck on the subject of



Andre Maurois turns historian

Hawaii. If they care to go further with him, as is probable, they will find him the same kind of satisfactory guide to foreign lands he has been for long years, a travel-writer who makes a fetish of telling the truth about what he sees.

He spent a whole winter in the eight islands with which his book is concerned, and investigated everything from cattle ranches to class and race consciousness, both of which exist in the paradise of the Pacific, the first very large and the second very complicated. He agrees with the romantic writers that the islands are fascinating, but he sees them as rich in many other things besides their natural beauty and their climate.

So whether one's interest is in a possible visit by airplane or steamer for a vacation, or in the relation of the islands to our future in the Pacific, or in racial crosses, or the chance that the 49th state will be Hawaii, there is interest and information in Mr. Franck's book. The seventy-odd illustrations are excellent. Every page is loaded with factual information, but there is no dullness.

Denmark, Kingdom of Reaction, by Agnes Rothery (Viking Press, \$3).

Some time before the rest of the troubled world decided that it might well go to school in the Scandinavian countries to learn about the good life as it can actually be lived, Miss Rothery wrote a fine book on Sweden. She followed it up a few years later with an equally good study of Finland. Now she turns her attention

to Denmark, which she calls "the oldest kingdom in the world, and also one of the wisest and happiest."

She proves her point by giving a complete picture of all phases of life, from Copenhagen to the remotest rural regions. She explains how the Danes have managed to make their country fit to live in through democracy and a carefully worked out social program; she writes about industry and agriculture and also about art in its many expressions.

But she does not paint the country as a realized Utopia, for she found many problems that remain to be solved. Industry and agriculture have their battles, although they are bloodless, and owners of moderate-sized estates complain that everything favors the small farmer. The fact remains, however, that in few parts of the world do such generally high standards of living prevail as in Denmark, which, as Miss Rothery suggests, is of prime importance as a "social laboratory."

We Cover the World, edited by Eugene Lyons (Harcourt, Brace, \$3).

All the good American foreign correspondents who haven't written books of their own, and several who have, appear as contributors to this collection of stories from the ends of the earth. The editor, who was in Russia many years for the United Press, contributes his piece on Persia; and a good one it is. There are others on China, India, Ethiopia, Japan and Spain, to mention only a few of the countries covered.

Mr. Lyons rightly says that American newsgatherers are more numerous and more conscientious in the foreign field than any other nationals, which is natural, considering that we have the best newspapers. The stories here collected may be read for the fresh information they contain on many of the world's most pressing questions or as examples of good reporting, most of it done under difficulties.

If you have sometimes wondered why foreign correspondents were not even better than they are, read George Seldes' "Nations in Straitjackets." Inventors give us almost perfect systems of communications, and dictators plug them up. Mr. Seldes thinks something should be done about it, and explains just what.

Why was Lincoln Murdered?
By Otto Eisenschiml (Little, Brown, \$3.50).

The author of this astonishing book, a chemist by profession, is unable to answer his own question, but he builds up a case against Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, which is a masterpiece of circumstantial evidence, also of insinuation and innuendo. Mr. Eisenschiml has spent years and a lot of money trying to establish the guilt of the Radical Republicans in the assassination; he even suggests that Andrew Johnson may have

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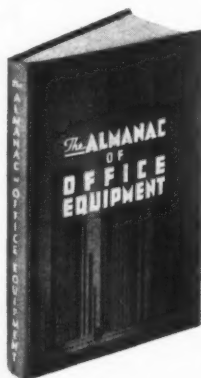
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known of the plot.

He has unearthed many important facts, but, as he himself admits, the evidence against the accused would not be acceptable in any court of law. Lincoln authorities testify to the hard and careful work that the author has done, and some of the rest of us can testify to the breathless interest of the murder mystery he has written. The trouble is we are no nearer a solution of the main problem when we finish the book, which leaves it of doubtful value.

Suns Go Down, by Flannery Lewis (MacMillan, \$2).

This short book is about the author's grandmother, who made her appearance in Virginia City, Nevada, as a bride at the age of sixteen, and who is still living at the age of ninety. It is a delicious piece of Americana. Grandma has apparently missed nothing since she landed on Nevada soil in 1862. She has lived with gusto and enjoyment, and her portrait is glowingly alive.

One or two cynical reviewers have suggested that Mr. Lewis made up the character, but this is hard to believe. If it is true, the book becomes even more of a marvel. Accepted as wholly authentic, it is plenty good enough. There have been few livelier pictures of life in our mining towns than this. The book has the feel of something that will endure because of its deep humor and its truth.

Cruise of the Conrad, by Alan Villiers (Scribners, \$3.75).

Alan Villiers, who ran away to sea when he was fifteen, and who has written half a dozen remarkable books about sailing ships in our own day, tells here of a two-year voyage in the little square-rigger which was once the Danish training ship *Georg Stagg*, and which he rechristened *Joseph Conrad*. With a crew consisting largely of young men seeking adventure, Captain Villiers sailed his ship 60,000 miles, circumnavigating the globe and passing three times through the Coral Sea with all its dangers.

There were narrow escapes from the loss of the ship and of life. There were adventures ashore as well. Of all these matters Captain Villiers writes most admirably. A passionate lover of the sea, his ocean-stuff is best, but he is also pungent on other subjects, notably South Sea tourists. A unique record of adventure, this will be one of the final chapters in the closing story of windships, and it is a fine one. The many photographs are an attractive feature.

Peruvian Pageant, by Blair Niles (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50).

After working for months on the historical background of a novel of the Spanish conquest in Peru, Blair Niles flew to the scene of her story and undertook the



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task of recreating Peruvian history from pre-historic times to the present. Her sound scholarship, her love of the country and appreciation of its people, and her striking ability at visual reconstruction, combine to make this a richly readable and at the same time altogether trustworthy book on the most fascinating of all the South American countries. There are excellent photographs by Robert Niles, Jr., the writer's husband.

Leon Blum, by Richard L. Stokes (Cowark-McCann, \$3).

This is the first biography to be written about the French Prime Minister who up to the moment has managed to keep the ship of state of which he is the pilot off both the right and left reefs of totalitarianism. Mr. Stokes is an American correspondent who collected his material at first hand. He has woven it into an entertaining narrative of one of the strangest of European politicians, a poet, a Socialist and a Jew, who seems to have been called to power at the proper time for the good of his country. Much of what is going on in France becomes clearer with a reading of this timely biography.

New Novels for all Tastes

Bread and Wine, by Ignazio Silone (The Story Press: Harper and Brothers, \$2.50). A story of present-day Italy which recounts the adventures of a returned exile principally against a background of peasant life, which the author sees wittily and realistically. Here is fascism from the inside, revealed by a master of the novel, who writes with wisdom and insight, and

who can be amusing and revolutionary at the same time.

Jordanstown, by Josephine Johnson. (Simon and Schuster, \$2.) The Pulitzer Prize winner of year before last turns her attention to the plight of the industrial proletariat in a small American city and makes an eloquent plea for the downtrodden in her sharply poetical prose. A moving piece of fiction, not up to the author's "Now in November".

Hero Breed, by Pat Mullen (McBride, \$2.50). The Aran islander who helped Robert O'Flaherty stage "Man of Aran," a great motion picture, tells a story of his own people. Admirably done and powerful, filled with action.

The Laurels Are Cut Down, by Archie Binns (Reynal and Hitchcock, \$2.50). The author of "Lightship" writes of pioneer days on the Pacific Coast and also of the American Expeditionary Force in Russia, both themes handled with skill, but not properly fused. The Russian stuff is well done, and worth reading as a reminder of one of the worst phases of all our war madness.

Beat to Quarters by C. S. Forester (Little, Brown, \$2). A sea-novel set in the Pacific at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, with one of the best sea-fights in it to be found anywhere. A good, vigorous, honest, masculine piece of fiction.

Deep Summer, by Gwen Bristow (Thomas Y. Crowell, \$2). A fine historical novel of the early days in Louisiana.

"RED" CATHOLICS IN SPAIN

(Continued from page 31)

School improvement was a good step forward, but Cadaquesians feel that if all their tax money were applied to local needs, such projects as the piping of fresh water from the hills and a garbage disposal system could be affected at once.

In all these questions the church was in no way concerned. If there was any basis for resentment it was merely that the clerics were in possession of wealth in undue proportion to the poverty of their parishioners. I say "merely" because the Catalans are not of a character to envy the wealth of others or feel, in communist fashion, that everything should be "divided up." In one town I visited, the church was possessor of a cross valued at a million pesetas. The inhabitants, some 200 miserably poor individuals whose living conditions were of the worst, were extremely proud of this jewel-studded emblem. It never occurred to them that a million pesetas divided among them could bring each of them relative wealth. Even

if such naivete were dispelled, there is no indication that fundamental devotion to religion would be impaired in any way.

Conditions in Cadaqués may not be typical of the larger industrial centers, where syndicalist organizers have had an opportunity to work on the men. But they are typical of small towns all over Catalonia which form the real backbone of the country. The Catalans are a progressive, temperate, intelligent people, anxious to learn, glad to work. At present they want only to be left alone. They have nothing in common with the rest of Spain and do not see why they should be dragged into Spanish affairs. If they are attacked they will defend themselves stubbornly and bravely, but they do not feel called upon to defend one Madrid government from another.

Catalans do not want General Franco to win. Neither do they want the left-wingers to resume dominance over their Catalonia.



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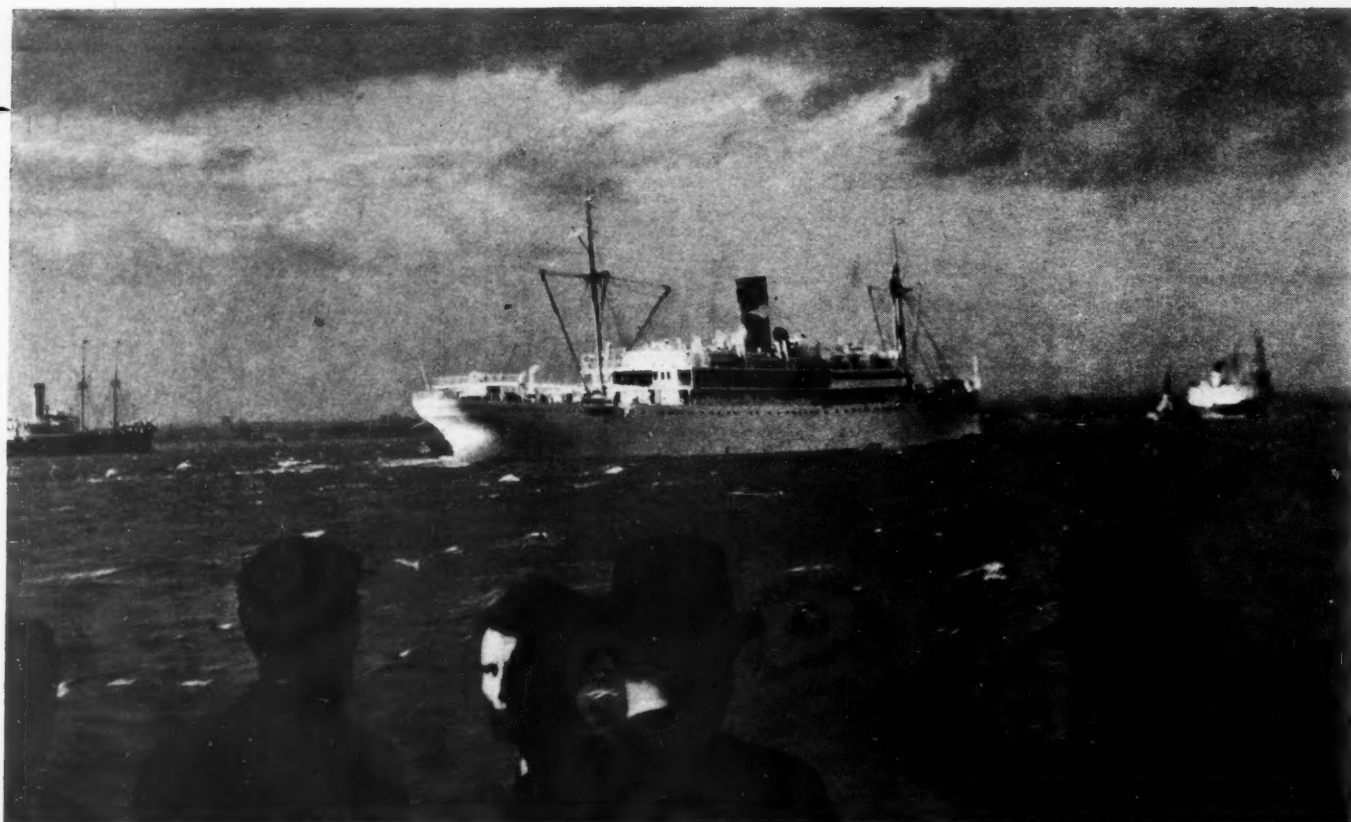
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AT HOME ABROAD

Travel Department
by Harry Price

WE'RE still chortling all over about the sea yarn concerning King George V and the Marines . . . when he was Prince George and a lieutenant to wit: Seems he was undergoing his military formation tests, with "Right about face! and Squads left!" or something. Anyway, he was being supervised by an Army man.

The afterdeck of the *Indefatigable*, or whatever battleship it was, had been cleared for action. Hence no guard rails round the deck. Prince George put his squad through several formations, and his obvious unfamiliarity with things military was causing the Army man to splutter and flutter no end under his breath.

Finally the Prince got his squad into a double line and marching hell-bent for the stern. Apparently he lost his tongue, or didn't know what command to yell to bring 'em about. The Army man became purple in the face, spluttered aloud, fumbled, and, as the leaders of the squad came to within about two feet of the stern, stormed across to the Prince and yelled:

"Good God, man, can't you at least say 'Good-bye' to them—?"

Which reminds us that . . . if all the "Good-byes" to be said this cruising season were put end to end there'd be nothing left to say. Seriously, however, there's a marvelous cruise season ahead . . . South America, the Argentine in particular; the Caribbean at large, the Saguenay, the Mediterranean, the North Cape and South African, to mention only a few of the outstanding ones.

Passengers are now getting the full benefit of experience and steamship lines are putting emphasis on leisurely speed, comfort, time ashore, and inland sightseeing trips, instead of dashing hither, thither, and yon, and return, as quickly as possible.

It is a far cry from the old "cruise to nowhere" to the present well-studied itineraries that enable one to travel afar, see and do things that, in the case of a world cruise for instance, are "once in a lifetime" episodes.

About the cruises on tap, however . . .

To name them all would take columns, but you can rest assured that you'll be well satisfied by any you choose. It is

pleasing to note that Jamaica now is included in all cruises of note. We've plugged the island for years as one of the most beautiful and enjoyable in the tropics; and popular demand is proving us perfectly right.

Furthermore, most cruise liners now are docking in Kingston instead of lying out in the harbor. This is a praiseworthy change and eliminates the necessity of going ashore in the ship's boats.

Just a word or two about your ports of call . . . seldom, if ever, are they truly representative of the country you're visiting. Therefore add to the pleasures of your trip by signing up for the inland sightseeing tours as well.

If you've chosen your cruise properly and the itinerary allows for a lengthy stay ashore, you can depend on it that the cruise staff of the liner have taken care to go over the trip they offer you and know it to be as advertised. This applies particularly to world cruising.

However, to continue about Jamaica . . . If you can possibly do it, by all means cross the island from Kingston to Montego Bay. Here you'll find one of the most superb beaches in the world . . . sand like white granulated sugar . . . and you'll probably bump into someone from back home who is summering there, because that's becoming the thing to do . . . and home can be Keokuk, Winnipeg, Birmingham (Eng.), Canberra or Paducah . . . While crossing the island you pass through some of the most breath-taking tropical scenery you'll ever see.

But then, that's just one of the thrills

of many scheduled for you in Caribbean cruise itineraries.

As for vessels to choose from . . . any list must include Cunard's *Carinthia*, Holland-America's *Volendam* or *Statendam*, Gdynia-America's *Pilsudski*, Anchor's *Transylvania*, United Fruit's regular cruise fleet, Grace liners (with South American air connections with Pan America-Grace Airways), to name a few. If you should be unable to obtain sufficient information about these cruises or vessels just send a postcard and we'll be glad to see that it is sent on to you.

World Cruises

THE travel-goal to which we all aspire, I suppose, is a world cruise . . . than which there's nothing better or more profitable whichever way you look at it.

Can you imagine it? Leisurely tootling from here to there . . . your own time to do things in . . . going places and doing things you'll probably never do or see again, but which you'll never forget . . . Four months or so in a floating home that's actually better than home . . . "At Home Abroad" all the time, so to speak. Ah, well. We envy you who are probably making plans to do this very thing . . . and this is the time that plans should be made.

We've just been breaking our heart reading through the itinerary of the famous world-cruiser *Franconia* and that of the *Bremen*; both scheduled for next year. Just roll your tongue round the names of them "furrin parts" and see what it does to you now that spring is here . . . We append the itineraries to add to your information:

FRANCONIA

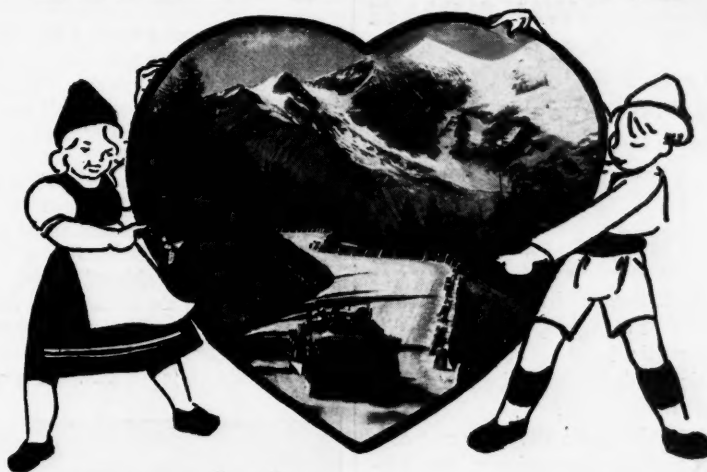
Trinidad
Bahia
Rio de Janeiro
St. Helena
Capetown (in port
4 days 8 hrs.)
Port Elizabeth
Durban (in port
3 days 11 hrs.)
Madagascar
Seychelles Islands
Bombay
Colombo
Penang
Singapore
Bangkok (Ang-
khor)
Batavia
Semarang
Bali
Manila
Hongkong
Shanghai
Chinwangtao
(Peiping)
Chemulpo (Korea)
Miyajima
Kobe
Yokohama

BREMEN

Barbados
Rio de Janeiro
Capetown (2 days
5 hrs.)
Durban (12 hrs.)
Bombay
Colombo
Singapore
Batavia (Tand-
jong Priok)
Semarang
Bali
Manila
Hongkong
Tsingtao
Kobe
Yokohama

Of course, we could go on and make you suffer more, but then you'd hardly call Hawaii, our own Pacific Coast, and the Panama Canal "furrin parts" in that sense; and then back to New York. Don't those port names make your mouth water—? Mmmm . . . the Seychelles . . . Chinwangtao . . . Miyajima . . . Oh, well!

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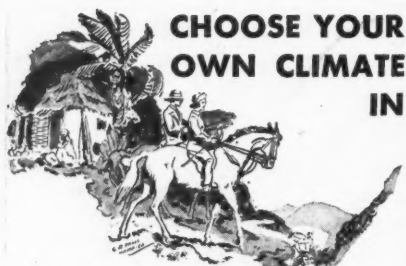
A gorgeous vacation land bathed in cool ocean breezes . . . sailing on a great landlocked bay . . . deep sea fishing with all the thrills . . . clean, wide beaches for swimming or just plain loafing, and playground parks of semi-tropical loveliness await you at SAN DIEGO, where California began and Mexico begins.

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Will you choose 70° in our scenic resorts at 2,500 feet elevation, or 56° at inspiring mountain heights, or 80° on our romantic surf-bathing beaches, cooled by constant trade-winds?

Why not enjoy them all? The cost of a Jamaica vacation is amazingly low. Living costs, and rates at hotels and guest houses, are far less than on the mainland. Here you find every outdoor sport, in a tropical paradise of extravagant natural beauty. 2,000 miles of scenic highways for enjoyable motoring.

For booklet (R.R.), consult your travel agent, or the United Fruit, Colombian, Standard Fruit, Canadian National Steamships, or Pan American Airways, or address:

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TRAVEL COPY PRODUCES PHENOMENAL RESULTS

*in Review of Re-
views, says Prominent
Advertising Agency*

March 3, 1937

Review of Reviews
233 4th Avenue, New York

Gentlemen:

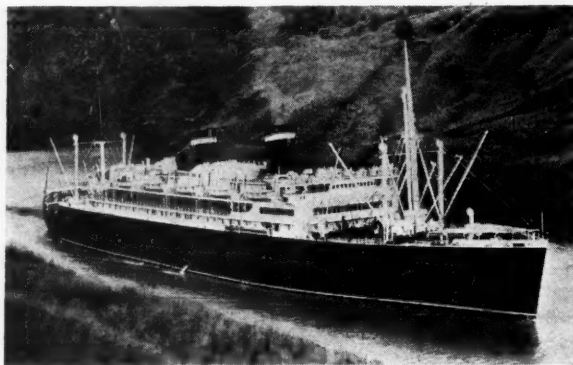
This morning we received the results for all inquiries received during February for the ARNOLD BERNSTEIN RED STAR LINES.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS produced phenomenal results. It out-pulled periodicals using larger space and with reputations for inquiry producing. We are more than pleased . . . and we are going to give you SEVERAL EXTRA ADVERTISEMENTS and LARGER SPACE than before.

Charles W. Rankin
Wm. H. Rankin Co., Advertising
230 Park Avenue, New York

Tagging Along

NEXT time you're touring the temples of India, give a mundane thought to some of the individual wealth of that vast continent . . . You'll not be able to check up because the treasure vaults of the maharajahs are private affairs, but in them are jewels and gold that stagger the imagination . . . The Maharajah of Jodhpur has perhaps the best collection of emeralds in India . . . the Maharajah of Palampur and the Maharajah of Patiala have the next best . . . the Gaekwar of Baroda also has a collection of beautiful emeralds, but his unique possession is a carpet made entirely of jewels . . . It is about



Grace Liner "Santa Elena" in Panama Canal

four feet long, large enough for two people to sit on, and every inch is sewn with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls . . . His collection has been valued by experts at \$5,000,000 in India—which means a great deal more elsewhere . . . When the Maharanee is fully dressed for the coronation she has to be lifted to her feet, her jewels are so heavy.

Well-merited reward is the appointment as director of publicity of the French Line of Major Edward F. Knight . . . He succeeds the famous Clay Morgan with whom he worked alongside for several years . . . They were even buddies in the A. E. F. . . . Here's dipping the ensign to him and bon voyage all round . . . The major is holder of the Order of the Purple Heart for conspicuous valor in action in the Great War; which speaks volumes for the man himself . . .

From Copenhagen comes news of the completion of an historical railroad undertaking . . . terrific hardships, eighty years of working—and now you can go by rail from Stockholm to well within the Arctic Circle . . . The last section completed lies within the sparsely inhabited Lapland, the 170-mile stretch from Arvidsjaur to Jokkmokk . . . And

now our face is a little pink . . . and to Reader R. B. Gunther, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., our thanks for noting that in our caption about the Dollar liner in the December issue we said she was anchored at Shanghai . . . 'Twas Hongkong, and Reader Gunther noticed the slip. . . .

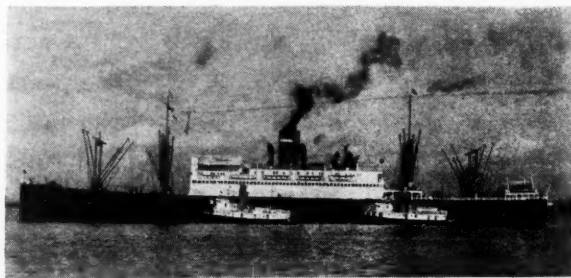
Looking South

AND now about Argentina . . . To most of us, the Argentine for many years was merely frozen beef and the Firpo-Dempsey scrap. However, when a few polo players, a golf player (Jose Jurado—remember him?), and a couple of dancers showed their wares in these climes we began to realize that

possibly people weren't all Wild Bulls in the Pampas . . . To this add the diligent, if unheralded work of our merchant marine, the Munson Line in particular, and what have you? . . . A definite travel trend to the Argentine.

Except for a Pan-American Peace Conference, or something, you'd probably imagine that Buenos Aires was just another foreign stopping-

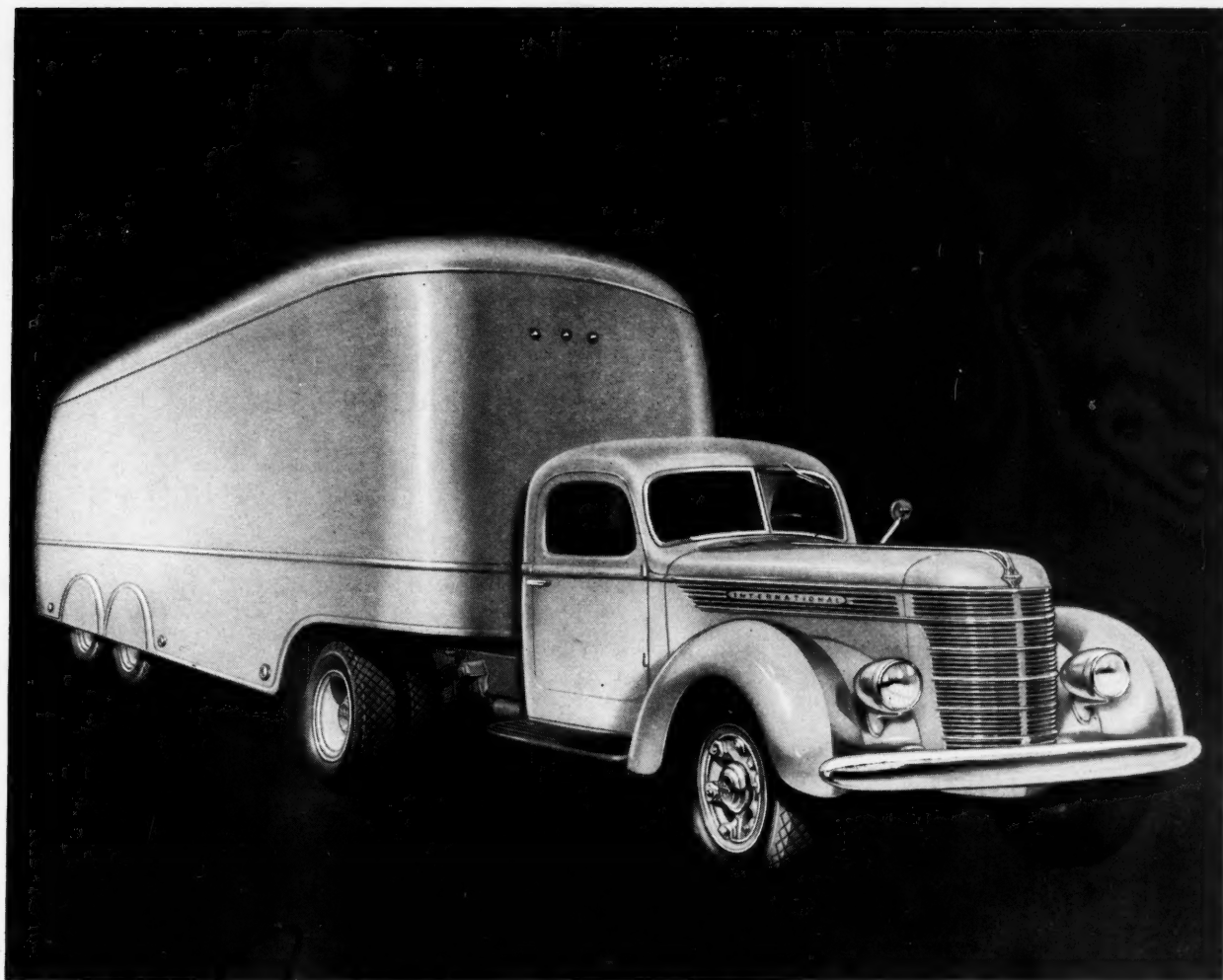
off place. Wrong again. It's a city of about 2,500,000 population . . . you have to travel 123 miles up the mouth of the Rio de la Plata before you even reach it . . . It's called Buenos Aires because of its healthy situation . . . The city has been virtually rebuilt since the beginning of the century . . . Its many parks and plazas, and its streets laid out on the rectangular plan, are magnificent . . . Its site was selected in 1536 . . . There are two subway systems, three railroad terminals, and a direct line (77 hours run) to La Paz, Bo-



Munson Liner "American Legion" off Rio

livia . . . But why go into details like this? Buenos Aires is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, to say nothing about being one of the richest.

Seeing is believing, 'tis said. Why not put the Argentine on your travel calendar . . . Take your time and enjoy it. (P.S. . . . If you should need anybody to carry the baby or something, please drop us a p.c.)



THE *New* INTERNATIONALS

International Harvester produces no "yearly model" changes in trucks. A new line is not just a matter of the calendar with this Company. It is interested only in keeping International trucks at top efficiency.

The International "C" models, now on the highways in many tens of thousands, are living evidence that this policy gives the truck user what he needs for hauling satisfaction. There have been no better trucks on the market, but *now* there are better trucks by far—these new Internationals.

The International reputation has advanced steadily on performance and long life, on unequalled nation-wide service, and on the truck user's final objective—**ECONOMY.**

In the meantime, International has been constantly at work on engine and chassis design, load distribution and braking, increased power, fuel economy, and driver comfort. The resources of its engineering staff, its laboratories, its plants and proving grounds were centered in the development of a fundamentally better product. Today the many improvements are consolidated in this *completely new* line of trucks.

Today International Harvester offers truck users the finest value of the year, a product *engineered* to the moment and *styled* for public acceptance. These new trucks are on display at any International branch or dealer showroom.



• Illustration shows the new International 3 to 4-ton Model D-50 with semi-trailer body of special design. International sizes range from the Half-Ton unit in the low-price field up to rugged Six-Wheelers.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS